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Annual Catalog



ST. REGIS
RED RASPBERRIES



KIEFFER
PEAR



MONTMORENCY
CHERRIES

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The Winfield Nurseries Thos. Rogers & Sons WINFIELD, KANSAS SPRING, 1932



WINESAP
APPLE



ELBERTA
PEACH

*This Offer
is
Extraordinary*

*Blooms from May
until
Late Fall Frosts*

*Rogers' Collection
of Fourteen
Beautiful Roses*

1. K. A. Victoria
2. Columbia
3. Lady Hillingdon
4. F. S. Key
5. Ophelia
6. Luxemburg
7. Willowmere
8. Sunburst
9. Red Radiance
10. Madame Butterfly
11. Etoile de France
12. F. K. Druschki
13. Pink Radiance
14. J. L. Mock

*Fourteen Strong \$6⁴⁵
Healthy Plants
No Two Alike*



ROSES *EVER BLOOMING* *EVER BEAUTIFUL*

Our Sturdy Field-Grown Roses Will Please You

The Rose is acknowledged Queen of the Garden; in color and fragrance, in refinement of texture and form, in the great range of variety, our Rose is pre-eminent as the loveliest of flowers. The varieties we grow are the best in each class; not all the good ones—because there are thousands of varieties in cultivation—but no better list could be made up in any equal number of varieties. Our selection has had in mind to offer Roses that are distinct, that possess quality of individual bloom, abundant yield and have the hardiness required for our climate. Our Roses are strong, healthy, two-year, field-grown plants.

We feel free to say that our roses this year will please our most fastidious customers. They are all grafted to variety, and have good strong roots and a well-balanced top. They are guaranteed free from disease and in good healthy condition. We solicit trial orders to patrons that contemplate rose gardens, rose hedges, specimen planting or trellis plantings.

Rogers' Collection of Fourteen Beautiful Roses *Perfectly Hardy---A Success Everywhere*

BIG TWO-YEAR PLANTS

(See opposite page)

OPHELIA—Its blooms are large size, full and perfect in form and appearance, and of attractive light salmon shading to light yellow. **60c each.**

ETOILE DE FRANCE—The strong, upright bushes have beautiful bronze-green foliage, which is not subject to insect attack. The bushes are blooming constantly, producing large, massive, deep, full cup-formed flowers on magnificent, long, stiff stems of a clear red or velvety crimson. **50c each.**

LADY HILLINGDON—Another exquisite Rose, with long pointed buds. The blossoms open up very double, and are of a beautiful deep apricot-yellow. An excellent bloomer and in every way a fine Rose. **50c each.**

RED RADIANCE—Similar in every respect to Radiance, of which it is a sport, differing only in color which is a rich red that does not fade with age. **50c each.**

SUNBURST—Buds long and pointed, borne singly on long stout stems, opening full and double. An excellent cut-flower variety, having excellent keeping qualities. A very vigorous grower, reddish-bronze foliage. The color is superb orange-copper or golden-orange with a deep orange center. **60c each.**

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI—Known also as Snow-queen and White American Beauty. Pure white, exquisitely formed in bud and open flower; blooming most abundantly and considered by everybody as the best white rose. **50c each.**

MADAME BUTTERFLY—Flowers light pink, suffused with gold and apricot near base of petals; buds carried on erect stems. Fragrant rose with buds of perfect form. **65c each.**

WILLOWMERE—Color is a rich shrimp-pink, shaded yellow in the center and toning to carmine-pink toward the edges of the petals. Long carmine-coral buds on long, stout stalks. Vigorous growth and erect branching habits. **60c each.**

COLUMBIA—An American Rose growing as perfectly in the garden as in the hothouse. It is a bright pink, which deepens but does not fade as the flowers age. The large, double blooms outlast nearly all others and being on long, almost thornless stems, are desirable as cut flowers. The plant is strong and sturdy. **60c each.**

RADIANCE—Brilliant, rosy-carmine. The buds are perfect and while the open flowers are not so large nor so full as those of some other varieties that produce only a few extra large blooms, nevertheless Radiance is today one of the most satisfactory ever-blooming pink roses, because it is one of the hardiest and always abundantly in bloom. **50c each.**

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY—Red, shading to cerise; very large with a profusion of petals opening to a high center. One of the best Roses we have, a constant bloomer. The cut flowers are very fine and will hold up for a week. Fragrant. **50c each.**

LUXEMBURG—This is one of the top ranking yellow Hybrid Tea Roses. With long pointed buds of exquisite texture and rich bronze-yellow colorings, they are bound to be the attraction wherever blooming. The plant is a strong, vigorous grower and produces these striking flowers in great abundance. A distinctive type that should have a place in every rose bed. **60c each.**

KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA—This splendid Rose should be in every collection. In color it is a soft pearly white, tinted with just enough lemon in the center to relieve the white; remarkably fragrant, beautifully formed flowers on long, graceful stems; a strong, free, healthy grower. **50c each.**

JONKHEER J. L. MOCK—One of the best bedding varieties. The flowers, which are produced with the greatest freedom on long, stiff stems, are of large size and of perfect form, of a deep imperial pink, the outside of the petals silvery rose-white. **50c each.**

ANOTHER ROGERS' COLLECTION—FOUR EVER-BLOOMING *MONTHLY ROSES*

A \$2.80 VALUE FOR ONLY \$2.35

MRS. CHARLES BELL—A sport of the Radiance Rose, and as hardy and as good a bloomer. The delicate salmon-pink does not fade out. Beautiful for bedding and cutting. **65c each.**

DUCHESS OF WELLINGTON—The most popular yellow garden Rose. Intense saffron-yellow, stained with deep crimson, changing to a deep coppery saffron-yellow as the flowers are fairly full, with large petals, great substance, delightfully fragrant and very free-flowering. **75c each.**

GOLDEN EMBLEM—Beautifully formed long buds opening up into fine, fragrant, golden flowers. The color is rich, a yellow cadmium toning to sunflower-yellow. A splendid yard and garden type, blooming profusely and continuously throughout; novel color; it is of strong, vigorous habit. **75c each.**

BESSIE BROWN—A beautiful blush-white of exceptionally good blooming qualities. **65c each.**

Other Varieties

KILLARNEY—This is the best known of Dickson's famous Irish Hybrid Tea Roses, and is one of the most popular of our garden Roses. In color it is a sparkling brilliant pink; the blooms are large, the buds long and pointed, the petals very large and of great substance. **50c each.**

KILLARNEY, WHITE—A pure white sport of the popular Irish rose. It is identical in appearance with its parent, only it is pure white. **55c each.**

LA FRANCE—Probably one of the best known roses; very full and double blooms of delicate, silvery-pink and deliciously fragrant. Severe pruning is needed to produce the best in blooms. **55c each.**

HOOSIER BEAUTY—Acknowledged to be one of the best high-colored varieties, an intense, rich dazzling crimson-scarlet; beautiful, well-shaped, long buds and good sized, full flowers and deliciously scented. **60c each.**

HADLEY—Flowers rich crimson with velvety texture of good shape, size and substance. Very fragrant. A good rose for cutting. **65c each.**

CRUSADER—Large, massive, high-pointed buds and full double flowers on stiff stems, fine for cutting. Color a rich crimson; particularly good in late summer and fall. **75c each.**

PREMIER—Beautiful pink, long pointed buds. **75c each.**

ALEXANDER HILL GRAY—A pale lemon-yellow. **60c each.**

WILLIAM F. DREER—A beautiful Rose of the same parentage as Los Angeles, and which, for delicacy of coloring, is not comparable to any other variety. The flowers, similar in shape to Los Angeles, are at their best when half expanded. Color is a soft, silvery shell-pink, base of petals rich golden-yellow, which, at certain stages of development, gives a golden suffusion to the entire flower. **75c each.**

MME. EDOUARD HERRIOT—The Daily Mail Rose. In color its buds are coral-red, shaded with yellow at the base; the open flowers of medium size, semi-double, are of a superb coral-red, shaded with yellow and bright rosy-scarlet passing to shrimp-red. **75c each.**

MRS. AARON WARD—Indian-yellow, salmon-rose. Buds are small but of beautiful form and borne profusely. The frilled petals of this medium sized rose give it a charm that is distinctive. **65c each.**

MADAME CAROLINE TESTOUT—Extra large, fragrant blooms of brilliant pink with darker center. Edges of petals tinged with soft carmine-pink. Very free-blooming and hardy. **60c each.**

MADAM COCHET—A valuable pink bedding Rose with large flowers on long, straight stems. A deep rosy-pink, inner side of petals silvery-rose. **60c each.**

METEOR—Dark velvety-crimson, shaded maroon. A good garden rose. **60c each.**

MY MARYLAND—Glowing, intense pink, which lightens up beautifully as the flower expands. **65c each.**

GRUSS AN TEPLITZ—This is a Rose for everybody, succeeding under the most ordinary conditions. In color it is of the richest scarlet, shading to a velvety crimson; very fragrant; a free, strong, grower and in bloom all the time. **50c each.**

GOLDEN OPHELIA—The flower is of medium size, deep golden buff in the center and paling slightly toward the outer petals. **75c each.**

WHITE COCHET—Identical with the Pink Cochet except that it is white in color. **60c each.**

DUDLEY CROSS—Creamy white, tinged with pink. **65c each.**

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT—One of our great favorites; scarlet-crimson; large; especially showy and fragrant. **50c each.**

PAUL NEYRON—The largest roses of all. Blossoms of clear pink, shading to rose. Flowers are well shaped, double and very fragrant. Plant is erect in habit and a strong, heavy grower, blooming repeatedly during the season. Early in the spring, Paul Neyron roses are often mistaken for Peony blooms, when seen from a distance. **50c each.**

ULRICH BRUNNER—A bright cherry-red rose of striking beauty. The flowers are unusually large. Hardy and vigorous in growth, resisting mildew. **50c each.**

RUGOSA ROSES—Plant these in your shrub border.

F. J. Grootendorst—Bright crimson in clusters. **60c each.**

Hansa—Double reddish-violet. **60c each.**

Sir Thomas Lipton—Double snow-white. **75c each.**

DWARF BABY RAMBLERS

LAFAYETTE—semi-double blooms of lovely cherry-red, borne in large clusters. Unexcelled as a bedding rose or for use as a low hedge as its average height is about two feet. We recommend this rose very highly. **75c each; \$7.50 per dozen.**

Orleans—Geranium-pink.

Katherine Zeimet—White.

George Elder—Yellow.

Edith Cavell—Brilliant scarlet.

Cecil Brunner—Pure white.

50c each

\$5.00 per

dozen.

Rose Culture

ARRIVAL OF ROSES—Cut the bundle and place roots in water for a few minutes, then bury the plants deep in the soil until ready for planting.

PLANTING—Select a site for the rose garden which has access to plenty of sun. The location should also be well drained as roses do not do well in soggy, wet or cold soils. Design your bed and mark lines on the soil. Remove some of the soil, then fill the trench with mixture of good rich soil mixed with well-rotted barnyard manure. Real fresh manure should not be used as it may burn up the roots of the roses. Plant the roses deep and see that the soil is pressed firmly around the roots. Water the plants well at the time of setting and keep the bed fairly moist in case of lack of rainfall. Mulch the bed with well-rotted barnyard manure at the time of setting or shortly thereafter.

PRUNING—Hybrid Perpetuals should be trimmed at the planting time by removing all branches that extend beyond six to eight inches from the crown. Hybrid Teas are trimmed so that they have about six inches of the stem above the crown. Climbers should be trimmed very little as the bloom comes on the wood made the year previous. Suckers from the wild-rose stock should be cut off at once. Bush roses should be trimmed severely each March as this trimming will give larger and better blooms and the bush will grow more sightly.

CULTIVATION—Spade under the mulch two or three times a year. Have bed well mulched during the dry season.

SPACING—Hybrid Teas and Everbloomingers are set from 12 inches to two feet apart. Hybrid Perpetuals are set from two feet to 30 inches apart.

DESIGNING—Roses always look best in some design or hedges. Rose beds may be in straight lines, oval, circular or in irregular curves.

SELECTION OF PLANTS—Plant only the best stock and from reliable nurseries. Select 2-year-old budded roses. Do not buy cheap greenhouse roses as they are weaklings and cannot give you satisfaction.

Climbing Roses

You will find our Climbing Roses to be always satisfactory. Those recommended here are all perfectly hardy; they do not need much protection in the winter and they require little pruning and other attention. They make wonderful hedges and combine beauty with utility; planted along the back fence, clambering over the porch, screening a window, and especially when covering an old stump or other unsightly object, they add to usefulness a beauty of color and fragrance not equalled by any other clinging plants.

Plant More Climbing Roses

They Beautify

All Big, Healthy Two-Year Well-Rooted
Field-Grown No. 1 Plants



EVER-BLOOMING CLIMBING ROSES—We do not consider these to be hardy north of Oklahoma. For description, see bush roses of the same name. In ordering be sure to specify "Climbing."

METEOR—Crimson. **LADY HILLINGDON**—Yellow. **K. A. VICTORIA**—Creamy white. **SUN-BURST**—Yellow. **GRUSS AN TEPLITZ**—Red. **COLUMBIA**—Pink.

All varieties, 75c each; 3 for \$2.00.

CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY—A seedling from American Beauty with Wichuriana and Tea blood in its veins. Same color, size and fragrance as American Beauty, with the addition of the climbing habit, good foliage and better blooming qualities. One plant of this new rose will produce twenty times as many flowers in June as the old American Beauty, besides blooming occasionally in summer; blooms 3 to 4 inches across; has proved hardy and stands heat and drouth. **50c each.**

AMERICAN PILLAR—Immense clusters of single bright crimson flowers, with clear white eye, on long strong stems. Vigorous climber. **65c each.**

DR. VAN FLEET—A beautiful flesh-pink, with individual blooms four inches in diameter. Much like hybrid teas in form and color, with a pleasing fragrance. A long-stemmed, valuable cutting rose. This is the best pink climber. Absolutely hardy, making canes of twelve or fifteen feet in a favorable season. **50c each.**

GARDENIA—Has lovely golden-yellow buds that open to almost white when fully expanded; most dependable yellow climbing rose. Very hardy. **65c each.**



Dr. Van Fleet, 50c Each

SILVER MOON—A wonder at bloom-time for its long, well-shaped buds of faint yellow which open into immense pure white flowers, often reaching four inches or more in diameter. These blooms are semi-double and with very distinct curled and curved center petals which surround the bright yellow and add piquancy to the whole effect. **65c each.**

PAUL'S SCARLET—Called by most growers the "Reddest Rose that Grows" and is by far the finest climbing Rose in existence. It verifies its name in its intense scarlet colorings, never fading out in the hot rays of the sun, as other Ramblers do, but holding the vivid brilliant-red from the first peep of the bud until the petals fall. Blossoms are nearly once again as large as the Crimson Rambler, semi-double, and stand on the vine in good condition for an unusually long time. Hardy and a very vigorous grower. No other Rose will give the same effect. **50c each.**

MARY WALLACE—Large, glossy foliage; blooming with great freedom in spring and bearing a considerable number of fine buds in summer and fall. Flowers very large, well formed, semi-double, of a bright clear rose-pink, with salmon base. **75c each.**

TAUSENDSCHOEN (Thousand Beauties)—Soft pink; large clusters. **75c each.**

BESS LOVETT—Double bright crimson. **75c each.**

MARY LOVETT—Large camellia-like flowers of pure snowy white. A very vigorous grower and one of the finest of its color. **75c each.**

EMILY GRAY—The most beautiful yellow climber, with large golden buds and blooms which do not fade. The foliage is glossy, pointed, and holly-like. Growth very vigorous. **75c each.**

Hardy Herbaceous Perennials

Hardy perennials appeal most especially to people that haven't the time to bother with plants that have to be reset every spring. One can have just as gorgeous displays of flowers by the use of hardy plants as with annuals, and they will live and increase in beauty each year. There are gardens where clumps of some of the old favorites have out-lived three generations of owners.

Many kinds are up and in bloom before it is time to think about setting out annuals, and with a small border planting there is no time during the entire season but what one will find a wealth of bloom from some one or more kinds of these most popular plants.

A garden of hardy perennials is a most important adjunct to the home and the showy Peonies, Irises, Phlox, Hollyhocks, and the like, add a charm that can be had in no other way.



Your Home Garden



Columbine

All strong field-grown plants, and will bloom first season

AGERATUM, HARDY—A pretty, hardy plant with light purple flowers, blooming from August until frost. **Each 25c.**

ANCHUSA ITALICA—A very hardy and easily grown perennial. Flowers a rich gentian-blue. Grows from 3 to 5 feet high. Flowers throughout the season. **Each 20c.**

AQUILEGIA CAERULEA (Rocky Mountain Columbine)—One of the most beautiful of the Columbines, with very graceful, long-spurred bloom. Sepals deep blue and petals white. The foliage is good all summer. Blooms during May and June. **Each 25c.**

BLEEDING HEART—An old-fashioned favorite. Its arching stems bear drooping heart-shaped flowers of white and rose-red. It is perfectly at home in any part of the hardy border. **Each 50c.**

CHRYSANTHEMUM—The hardy "Mums" bloom profusely in October after everything else in the garden has been killed by frost. They are excellent for cut flowers and bouquets. We offer the very best. **Yellow, pink and white, each 25c.**

COREOPSIS LANCEOLATA—Flowers are a rich golden-yellow, borne in great profusion nearly the entire summer. This is one of the most serviceable and dependable of the perennials, furnishing a most excellent amount of cut-flowers, besides taking an important place among the

hardy border plants of 18 to 24 inches high. **Each 20c.**

DELPHINIUMS (Larkspur)—The dark, handsome foliage is neat and attractive throughout the whole season. The plants are perfectly hardy. Light Blue, Dark Blue, Gold Medal Hybrids. **Each 25c.**

DIANTHUS BARBATUS (Sweet William)—Old-fashioned garden pinks comes in various colors and blooms continuously all summer. Suitable for borders and edges. **Each 25c.**

DIANTHUS PLUMARIS (Grass Pinks)—This very desirable sweet-scented, low-growing early-blooming and free-flowering Hardy Pink is unequalled for the border of beds or drives, or for old-fashioned gardens. Blooms throughout the season. **Each 25c.**

GAILLARDIA (Blanket Flowers)—Daisy-shaped flowers with orange-tipped petals shading to scarlet in the center. Are most attractive from June until frost. Their long-flowering period, long stems and bright colors make it one of the most valuable of the perennials, being easily grown in beds or borders in any ordinary soil. **Each 20c.**

GYPSOPHILA (Baby's Breath)—A beautiful old-fashioned plant, possessing a grace not found in any other perennial. When in bloom during July and August it forms a symmetrical mass 2 to 3 feet in height and of minute pure white flowers, forming a beautiful gauze-like appearance. **Each 30c.**

HIBISCUS (Mallow Marvels)—Larger and more brilliant than the old forms. Plants frequently grow five feet during July and August, producing blooms 8 to 10 inches across, especially if given water. We can furnish in pink and red. **Each 25c.**

HELIANTHUS—A beautiful yellow, blooming in August and September, flowers being two inches across and on strong stems. The flowers are single and the foliage free from disease. Spreads quickly and produces tall stalks. **30c each.**



Gaillardia



Mrs. Jenkins

Hardy Phlox

PHLOX PANICULATA—This is one of the most useful flowers for summer decorations, the colors varying from pure white to deep crimson. They are not at all particular as to soil and are extremely hardy. They can be used to advantage in the hardy border, in large groups on the lawn or planted in front of shrubbery where by judicious pinching back and removing faded flowers, a constant succession of bloom may be had until frost. **All kinds, 20c each; \$2.00 per dozen.**

Champs Elysee—Bright rosa-magenta. 2 feet high.

Eclaireur—Brilliant rosa-magenta.

Mrs. Jenkins—Pure white, medium height.

R. P. Struthers—Rosy-carmine with claret eye.

Rheinlander—Salmon - pink, with distinct claret eye.

Rhynstrom—Beautiful rosy-pink very free-flowering.

Bridesmaid—White with red eye.

Prof. Virchow—Scarlet.

Widar—Reddish-violet.

Miss Lingard—White, very fragrant.

Beacon—Cherry-red.

Jules Sandeau—Deep rosy pink.

Phlox Collection Special

2 Red, 2 White, and 2 Pink for \$1.00
4 Each of Red, Pink and White for \$1.75

RUDBECKIA (Golden Glow)—Golden-yellow Dahlia-like flowers borne on tall swaying stems, blooms summer and fall. Very decorative for shrubberies or sides of drives. **Each 25c.**

SHASTA DAISY—There is nothing better than this beautiful Daisy introduced by Luther Burbank. Flowers all summer and the more you cut them the more blooms are forced. Reach their maximum of blossoming the second year. Will flower the first season.

Alaska—White. **25c each.**

Hartie and Elder—Earliest of all Shasta Daisies to bloom. Large flowers. **25c each.**

PERENNIAL SWEET PEA—One of the best and most desirable flowering, hardy, climbing plants, growing to a height of 8 to 10 feet and producing clusters of large flowers the entire summer. Fine for cutting, lasting well. **Each 25c.**

ARTEMISIA (Silver King)—A silver foliage plant obtaining the height of 3 feet. Very good for winter bouquets. **50c each.**

YUCCA (Adam's Needle)—Filamentosa variegated, with its broad sword-like ever-green foliage is indispensable in landscape work. It can be used either for lawn or rockery work and stands out among all other plants. **Large plants, 75c each; medium size, 50c each.**

VISIT WITH US

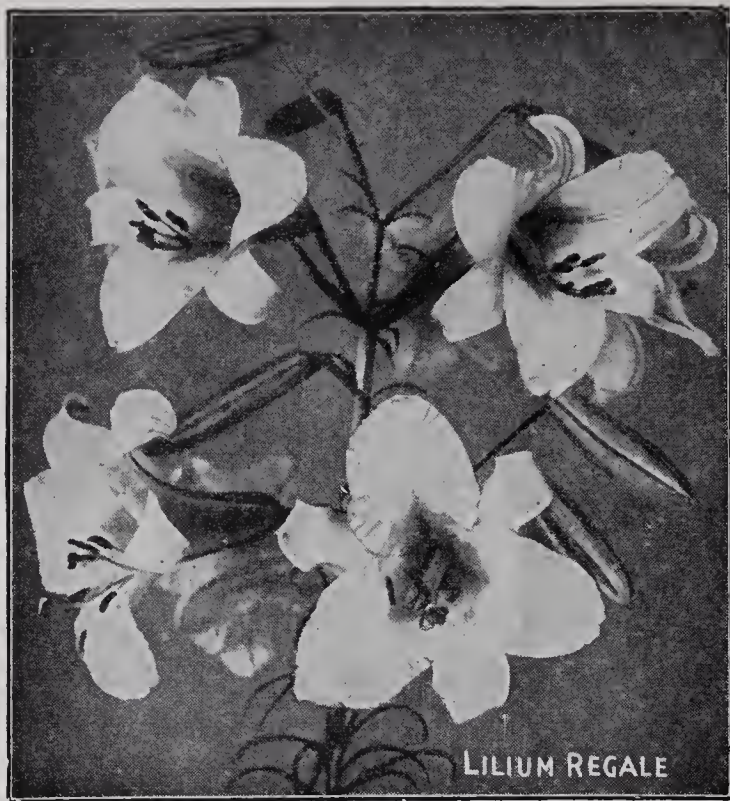
We extend one and all an invitation to visit us at any time of the year. "Our door is always open and the key is thrown away." Should you wish to come when certain flowers are in bloom, advise us and we will tell you when the blooms are at their best.

Our Perennials Are Well Rooted Plants. They Grow



Perennial Sweet Pea

IRIS or FLEUR de LIS (German Iris)—It is hardly necessary to describe this well-known hardy perennial which is sometimes called Hardy Orchids because of the richness and beauty of the flowers. They vary in height from 2 to 3 feet, blossoming in June in exquisite shades of purple, lavender, blue, yellow and white. **Each 20c; \$1.65 per dozen.**



Bulbs

CANNAS—Vigorous, furnishing a wide range of color; fine foliage of large proportion, almost entirely concealing the ground; flower trusses are large and free. We have pink, red and yellow shades. **Per dozen \$1.00.**

Lily Bulbs

Lily-of-the-Valley—Will thrive and throw up its beautiful, modest, fragrant white bells in any kind of soil. The bloom occurs in late spring and early summer. **Pips, 15c each.**

Royal Imperial—A crimson red. A single bulb will send up several spikes of bloom, each spike being loaded down with fiery red blooms the first season. A sensational Lily. Perfectly hardy everywhere and a kind which your neighbors do not have. Blooms in June. **Flowering size bulbs, 75c; medium size bulbs, 50c each.**

Auratum—The Gold-banded Lily of Japan. Splendid Lily to plant in shrubs or plant borders. Very hardy. Flowers white, dotted crimson with a clear gold band running down the center of each petal. **Mammoth size bulbs, 40c each; 10 for \$3.50.**

Regale—A comparatively new variety from Western China. Hardy in all localities. Flowers are ivory white striped on the outside with pink and splashed with canary yellow at the base of the petals. Delightfully perfumed; produces flowers in clusters of three to seven on stems three feet high in June and July. **Flowering size bulbs, 50c each; medium size, 35c each.**

Tiger Lily—Light salmon with red spots; blooming in July. **35c each.**

CALADIUM (Elephant Ears)—This is a beautiful tropical looking plant which has large leaves that resemble elephant ears. These plants will grow 6 to 7 feet high, with leaves 3 to 4 feet long, and 2½ feet wide. **25c each; 3 for 60c, large size bulbs.**

TUBEROSES—A very waxy white flower which grows on tall stems, frequently from 30 to 50 flowers on one plant. Large sized bulbs. **50c per dozen.**

Beautiful Gladiolus

These bulbs produce the brightest colored flowers of the summer. Plant the bulb about two inches deep in moderately rich soil. If the early summer is dry, water the plants at intervals of once a week. Gladioli are much used for supplying cut flowers for the table and other occasions during the summer months. Gladioli multiply rapidly and these new bulbs will increase volume of your cut flowers each year.

	Per doz.	Per 100
America —Pale pink.....	\$.65	\$4.50
Bohemia —Orange.....	.70	6.00
Capt. Fryatt —Soft red; very fine....	.80	6.00
Chicago White —Pure white.....	.60	4.00
Halley —Salmon-pink.....	.70	5.00
Loveliness —Soft cream.....	.75	5.00
Prince of Wales —Orange-salmon....	.80	6.00
Yellow Hammer —Pure yellow.....	.80	5.00
Our Mixture —Good colors.....	.60	4.00

Buy 6 at 12 rates or 50 at 100 rates.

Fragrant Peonies

We sell only the first grade Peony Roots which are large in size, and which have from 3 to 5 eyes. We have by means of careful selection produced Peonies that will bloom and satisfy.

SELECTED TO COLOR

Peonies —Dark red	}	40c each
Peonies —Light red		
Peonies —Dark pink		
Peonies —Light pink		
Peonies —White		

(Any 5 of above for **\$1.95**, or any 10 of above for **\$3.00**. Mix them any way you wish.)

NAMED VARIETIES.

The following are the excellent named varieties which we have tested fully. They are fine bloomers, brilliantly colored.

	Each	10
Couronne d'Orr —Snow white.....	\$.75	\$6.50
Festiva Maxima —White, red blotches	.75	6.50
Edulis Superba —Mauve-pink.....	.75	6.50
Felix Crouse —Deep dark red.....	.75	6.50
Canary —White, yellow center.....	.75	6.50
Cytheree —Red, white center.....	.75	6.50
Duchess de Nemours —Large, pure white.....	.75	6.50
Francis Ortegat —Purplish-crimson..	.75	6.50
President Roosevelt —Deep rich red.	.75	6.50

Any 5 of the above **\$3.50**, or any 10 of above **\$6.50**.

Gorgeous Dahlias

The most beautiful flowers of late summer. The Dahlia bloom holds a high rank for form and color. Plant tubers three inches deep in moderately rich soil. If growing season is dry, water once a week. If many shoots start up, thin out to two or three shoots. Cultivate the soil well until the plants commence blooming.

Our stock is all field-grown roots and have from one to two eyes to the tuber. These tubers are of good size and will please you.

Red, Pink, Yellow	20c each
Our Mixture —Good mixture, including the popular varieties.....	1.50

Buy 6 at 12 rates.

LILY COLLECTION

Regale	Blooming Size Bulbs
Royal Imperial	One Each
Tiger	
Only \$1.25	

Hardy Climbing Vines

CLEMATIS—

This is one of the most attractive and effective of the hardy flowering climbing vines. Especially adaptable for covering trellises, fences, walls and pillars.

Henryii—Flowers large and creamy white, from six to eight sepals. **75c each.**

Jackmani—Covered from July to October with a dense foliage of purple flowers. A strong grower and a popular variety but very hard to get started. **75c each.**

Paniculata—Flowers are medium in size, pure white, borne in immense sheets, and of a most delicious and penetrating fragrance. **50c each.**

HONEYSUCKLES—50c each.

All are rampant growers, forming great masses of vines that require sunlight and fail to form leaves in the shade. All are fragrant.

Hall's Japan Honeysuckle—A strong, vigorous, almost evergreen sort, with pure white flowers, changing to yellow. Covered with fragrant flowers from July to December. Holds its leaves till January. The best bloomer of all.

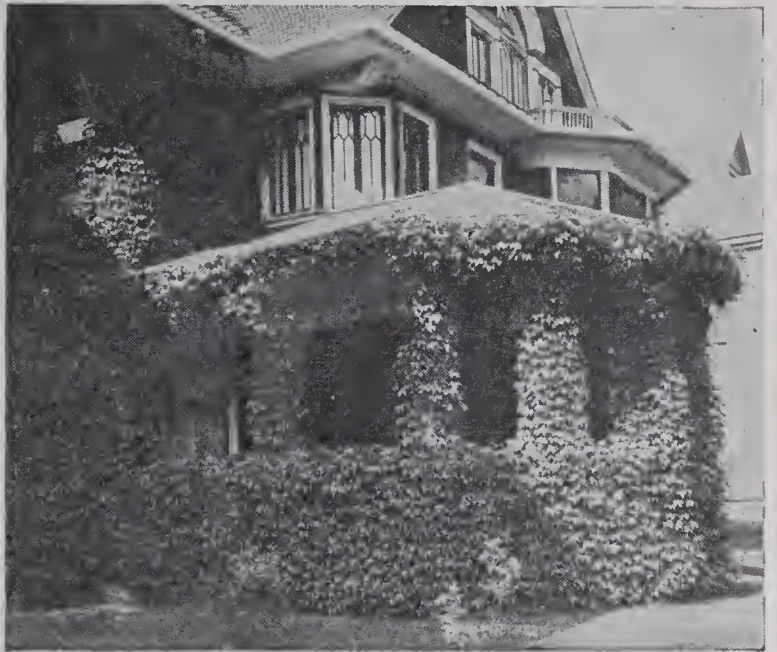
Monthly Fragrant Honeysuckle—Blooms all summer; red and yellow; fragrant.

Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle—Strong, rapid grower, producing scarlet inodorous flowers.

IVY VINES—

Boston Ivy—Leaves small and dainty, ivy-like in form. By overlapping each other they form a dense sheet of green. The plant requires some protection the first winter until it becomes established. Will climb any kind of a wall. **75c each.**

Engelmann's Ivy—A rapid-growing vine of the Virginia Creeper family but having characteristics of its own. Leaves are smaller and many more of them than those of the Creeper. Foliage of deep green. Will cling only to a rough surface such as brick or stone. **50c each.**



Boston Ivy

WISTERIA (Purple)—50c each.

The Wisteria is one of the most decorative of vines, and for porch decoration without too much shade it has no superior. It is a beautiful climber of very rapid growth, producing long, pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers in June and sometimes again in the fall; is perfectly hardy and one of the most superb climbing vines ever introduced.

All vines offered are big, heavy, two-year field-grown No. 1 plants. The Best.

Plants For Ornamental Fences

There is no better line of improvement that can be put upon a property than a well-kept hedge. A living fence—one made from growing plants, attractive with their green leaves, formal trained or arched branches, colored foliage or bright berries—is surely more pleasing than the still, rigid, mechanical effect obtained by the similar use of wood or metal.

To be a success, a hedge must be intelligently set and properly cared for. Start with vigorous plants of an even grade. Dig a trench, and set the plants evenly and tread the soil firmly around them. After they are planted, cut down to one level. Cut two-thirds of the top back. Set 10 to 12 inches apart.

AMoor RIVER PRIVET—For neatly-trimmed formal hedges about the lawn, no shrubs are more popular than the privets. The varieties we grow are ideal fence plants. They withstand frequent shearing and the more often they are trimmed, the better they look. Every lawn should have its boundaries marked by a row of our Privets, neatly trimmed. Our Amoor River Privet is very hardy, with glossy green foliage and holds its color almost the entire year. It will stand shearing to any extent. Per 100
Good plants, 12 to 18-inch..... \$ 6.00
Heavy plants, 18 to 24 inches..... 10.00
Extra heavy plants, well branched, 2 to 3 ft...... 16.00

CALIFORNIA PRIVET—This most popular hedge plant is of a free, upright growth, with glossy dark green leaves. Nearly evergreen in the Southern States. After setting, prune to within 4 to 6 inches of the ground, also prune severely the next one or two seasons after planting to maintain the height and shape desired. California Privet has a tendency to winter-kill north of Oklahoma.

Per 100
Nice plants, 12 to 18-inch..... \$ 5.00
Extra good plants, 18 to 24 inches.... 7.00
Selected, 2 to 3 feet..... 10.00

SERVICE DEPARTMENT

Our Service Department is composed of experts in gardening, landscape designing, and orcharding. These men will gladly answer all correspondence free of charge and we trust that you will let us help you solve your problems.

Flowering Shrubs Buy Now at Rock-Bottom Prices!

That Bloom From April to October

People are appreciating more the permanent value and beauty of shrubs. The charm and grace they lend to home grounds is invaluable, and if judicious selection is made, it is possible to have a continuous succession of bloom from early in April to the days when the frost again nips the flowers of the very latest blooms.

In many cases it would be better to plant shrubs in groups of several to one side of the lawn instead of following the method of planting one in a certain place and spoiling the effect of the open lawn. In most cases, three, six, eight, or twelve of one variety should be used in a particular grouping. Several such groupings make an excellent border or foundation planting.

ALTHEA or ROSE OF SHARON—The Altheas are fine, free-growing, flowering shrubs of very easy cultivation. Desirable on account of flowering in August and September, when nearly every other shrub or tree is out of bloom. They are of good size, many colored, and attractive. Perfectly hardy and can be had in various colors if desired. They require some pruning each spring. We can supply Altheas in pink, purple, red, and white. **18 to 24 inches, 35c each; 2 to 3 feet size, heavy, 50c each; 3 to 4 feet clumps, 75c each.**

NEW RED-LEAVED BARBERRY—A highly important introduction among shrubs, giving us for the first time a practically easily grown shrub of medium height, with good, distinctly red foliage. This must prove a boon to all types of landscaping, where studied contrasts are to be worked out with the shrub foliage depended on for colors. This variety starts off in its foliage a warm bronzy-red; the heat of summer intensifying its red brilliancy; autumn adding other tints to its richness. The abundant scarlet berries persist throughout the winter along the spiny twigs. A sunny exposure is necessary to bring out and retain its full red color. **15 to 18 inches, 50c each; nice plants, 18 to 24 inches, 75c each.**

JAPANESE BARBERRY (A Splendid All-Round Shrub)—One of the most valuable all-purpose shrubs, will grow in almost any soil, in sun or shade, dense-growing, three to five feet; perfectly hardy. The leaves are small green in early spring and summer, scarlet in fall and into winter. The twigs are thorny and covered with scarlet berries in fall and winter. One of the best shrubs to plant against foundation of house or porch, in front of taller shrubs, and makes a nice looking low hedge. **Hedging size, 20c each; medium size, 40c each; heavy specimen plants, 60c each.**

CRAPE MYRTLE—Familiar to everyone living in Oklahoma and Texas. It has small, very dark green shining leaf, and blossoms in August and September in panicles of peculiar but attractive flowers. We have these in pink, red, and purple. Not hardy north of Winfield. **18 to 24 inches, 35c each; nice 2 to 3-foot plants, 50c each; big, heavy, 3 to 4-foot clumps, 75c each.**

CRABS (Bechtel, Flowering)—10 feet. Pink. May. This is an unusually attractive tree in full blossom flowers being fragrant, double, resembling a miniature rose. The foliage is very much like an ordinary apple tree but there is no plant in the catalog that is quite as attractive as it is when in full blossom. Well worth the space it occupies. **Medium size, 60c each. Heavy plants, \$1.00 each.**

HIGH BUSH CRANBERRY—A magnificent large shrub, with upright and spreading form. The leaves are broad, oval, three-lobed and bright green. The small, white flowers, which appear in early summer, are borne in broad, flat clusters surrounded by a ring of large, steril flowers. **18 to 24 inches, 40c each; 2 to 3-foot size, 75c each.**

DESMODIUM—Valuable for great profusion of pea-shaped, rose-purple flowers in September to late October. Grows to three feet, drooping very gracefully, being loaded down with blooms. The top dies down in the winter; useful in shrub masses or borders. **Nice No. 1 plants, 50c each.**

ALMOND (Pink-Flowering Almond)—(F.) 3-4 feet. Rose-pink. April. Very attractive shrub. The plants are usually thickly studded with double pink flowers of medium size from base to tip of branch. **2 to 3 feet, 60c each; 3 to 4 feet, \$1.00 each.**



Butterfly Bush

BUTTERFLY BUSH (Summer Lilac)—It makes large shrubs for park planting. It makes large shrubs even from small plants the first season. Single plants will often have 50 or more flower spikes the first year. The second year after planting it generally begins to bloom in June and continues throughout the summer until frost nips it. The flowers are produced on long, graceful stems that terminate in tapering panicles of beautiful lilac-colored flowers of miniature size and borne by the hundreds on flower heads frequently 10 inches long. This admirable shrub should be classed as semi-herbaceous, as it sometimes freezes back to the ground in severe winters, but comes up again from the roots. **Heavy No. 1 plants, 35c each.**

DEUTZIA—Showy Japanese shrubs of the highest ornamental merit, and adapted to all good soils. Their clean foliage, upright, dense growth, free-flowering nature, render them especially valuable.

Gracilis (Dwarf)—A low bush three or four feet in diameter, flowers pure white and graceful. One of the prettiest and most popular small shrubs. Fine for winter forcing. **2-3 feet, 60c each.**

Pride of Rochester—A fine double variety rather early. Flowers pink in bud, white when fully expanded. **18 to 24 inches, 40c each; 2-3 feet, 60c each; 3-4 feet, 75c each.**

FORSYTHIA (Golden Bell)—The Forsythias are the first shrubs to bloom in early spring, the small, yellow flowers covering the branches before the tardy leaves appear. They grow to about seven or eight feet. **18-24 inches, 35c each; 2 to 3 feet, 50c each.**

PERSIAN PURPLE LILACS—Filling the air with its delightful fragrance in June, large panicles of colorful bloom of unusual distinctiveness, you will want to plant this attractive shrub, either as an individual specimen, in groups or in the shrubbery border. Our Persian Lilac, unlike the old common white or common purple, blooms the first year following transplanting. **18-24 inches, 35c each; 2-3 feet, 50c each; 3-4 feet, 75c each.**

GOLDEN ELDER—The white, flat-topped panicles of bloom appear in the early summer; but the golden-yellow color of the leaves is the chief attraction, making the plant conspicuous among the darker green. **2-3 feet, 50c each; 3-4 feet, 75c each.**

HONEYSUCKLE—

Tartarian—Tall, bushy shrub, with pink flowers, in spring followed by red or orange-colored berries. Attains a height of from 8 to 10 feet. Its dense foliage and rank growth make it one of the best for screen planting. **2-3 feet, 40c each; 3-4 feet, 60c each.**

Morrowi (Japanese Bush Honeysuckle)—Wide-spreading branches growing from 4 to 6 feet in height; color of foliage a bluish-green. Flowers, white, changing to yellow; fruits bright red, attractive to desirable birds. The branches drooping gracefully to the ground, making it suitable for foundation planting as well as front of shrubs. **2-3 feet, 40c each; 3-4 feet, 60c each.**

Red Tartarian—Grows to a height of 8 to 10 feet with upright, somewhat spreading branches and upright green foliage. The flowers are borne freely in May and June, are of a bright red color, followed by showy red berries, which ripen in midsummer and cling to the bushes for several weeks. One of the best shrubs for northern latitudes as it stands severe winters. **2-3 feet, 40c each; 3-4 feet, 60c each.**

HYDRANGEA—

Arborescens (Hills of Snow)—Medium-sized shrub of 4 to 5 feet. The flowers are in a large way similar to the old and familiar Snowball in appearance, conspicuously white and imposing, blooming throughout the season. They are excellent for solid low borders or foundation planting; does well in shade.

Two-year, 40c each; three-year, 60c each.

Paniculata Grandiflora (Hardy Hydrangea)—A well-known hardy shrub that blooms from August until late fall. The blooms are first white, then turn pink on the exposed side and finally a greenish-white in the late fall and hang on all winter. It produces the largest flower heads of any of the shrubs. Allowed to grow naturally, it assumes stately proportions, reaching a height of 7 or 8 feet, and during the hot months is covered with its pyramidal panicles, drooping gracefully of their own weight. **Two-year, 35c each; three-year, 60c each.**

SYRINGA (Mock Orange or Philadelphus)—In the blooming season the entire shrub is covered with great waxy-white flowers from one and one-half to two inches in diameter. A single shrub in bloom will scent an entire city block with the odor of the orange blossoms.

Coronarius—A fine old form, 8 to 10 feet tall, that blooms in May, with large white delightfully-scented sprays. **2 to 3 feet, 50c each; 3 to 4 feet, bushy size, 75c each.**

Virginalis—A good new variety. The bush grows about four to five feet with good foliage and compact habit. The flowers are the largest, some 2½ inches, double, handsomest and most sweetly fragrant of any known variety, with longest blooming season. We offer this as our best variety of Mock Orange. **18 to 24-inch, 40c each; 2 to 3-foot size, 60c each; 3 to 4 feet, 75c each.**

GOLDEN PRIVET—Variegated. Beautiful in shrub and evergreen planting, its foliage and color offering a strong contrast with other shrubs. We offer a splendid lot of 2-year-old plants, nicely trimmed, very bushy specimens, from 12 to 15 inches high and which also can be used in window or porch boxes, **at 50c each.**

PRUNUS—

Pissardi—Brightly colored purple-leaved foliage, a distinct and handsome little tree shrub, covered with a mass of small white single flowers in the spring; later with showy pinkish-purple leaves that deepen in color. Something different and its color contrast with the green foliage of your other shrubs. **18 to 24 inches, 30c each; 2-3 feet, well developed, 50c each; heavy 3-4 feet, 75c each.**



Weigela Rosea

Triloba—A charming shrub of vigorous growth. Very early in the spring before its leaves appear the whole tree is decked in a fleecy cloud of very double light pink blossoms. Its effect on a still leafless landscape is very bright. A shrub which should be in every planting. **18 to 24 inches, 30c each; 2-3 feet, 50c each; 3-4 feet, 75c.**

KERRIA JAPONICA—Its numerous branches are graceful, slender, shiny, arching; its leaves serrated; stems and foliage alike a brilliant green. Its abundant double flowers like half open rose buds, rich yellow, bloom continually throughout the summer. Suitable and very desirable for sheltered foundation planting. **Nice size shrubs, 40c each; larger and heavier clumps, 75c each.**

Eva Rathke—Dwarf but erect shrub with deep carmine-red flowers, flowering continuously all summer. One of the finest of the Weigela family. **2 to 3 feet, 60c each.**

Rosea (Rose-colored Weigela)—One of the most free-flowering, growing about 5 feet tall, and a mass of brilliant pink flowers in late spring. Flowers are produced in so great profusion as to almost hide the foliage. This grand shrub is one of the most beautiful of all spring-blooming plants when it is in bloom, and the most satisfactory for planting to grow of any shrub having brightly colored flowers. **2 to 3-foot size, 40c each; heavy, 3 to 4 feet, 60c each.**

SNOWBALLS—An old-time favorite with showy white flowers in large ball-shaped clusters in May and June. The shrub grows to a height of 8 to 12 feet. **Nice two-year, 40c each; three-year, heavy, 60c each.**

TAMARIX—Tall-growing shrubs, 8 to 12 feet high, with fine feathery foliage like that of the Juniper. **Africana (Pink)**—A tall, graceful shrub with small foliage like a Juniper, and delicate small rosy-purple flowers, produced in spikes; very pretty. Foliage dark green, flowers rosy-pink, occurring in spring. **2-3 feet, 40c each; 3-4 feet, 60c each.**

Hispida—The best of the new Tamarix varieties. Foliage soft blue-green; flowers delicate pink, occurring in early fall. **Nice No. 1 plants, 75c each.**

Spireas

THE SPIREAS—This group of shrubs affords the greatest range in size, habit and color of flowers of any commonly cultivated ornamentals. Spireas are of great beauty when in bloom and of large value for a great variety of decorative purposes.

Anthony Waterer—About two feet high. Bright pink flowers in clusters, blooming in June. A usually deep green with occasional variegated leaves of pink and white on young growth. Flowers are borne in full, flat clusters on erect stems. If these are cut away when they fade the shrub will usually bloom intermittently during the summer. Very valuable for edging in front of shrubbery or sometimes used as a dwarf hedge. **18 to 24-inch, 40c each; 2 to 3-foot size, 60c each.**

Billardi—Tall, erect shrub with canes terminated by feathery plumes, 5 to 8 inches long, of dainty pink color. **2 to 3 feet, 40c each; 3 to 4 feet, 60c each.**

Arguta—A slender shrub, three to five feet high, with branches a snowy mass of clear white flowers. Similar to Spirea Thunbergi, except that it is much hardier and makes a thriftier growth. **Medium, 40c each; heavy No. 1 size, 60c each.**

Frobellia—A strong-growing shrub, about three feet high, somewhat similar to Anthony Waterer, but grows a trifle taller, with broader leaves. The flowers are bright crimson, blooming during July and August. The tips of the leaves are a reddish-purple, making the bush more attractive than Anthony Waterer. Absolutely hardy. **Well developed plants, 40c each; extra heavy size, 60c each.**

Thunbergi—This extra early flowering species is the pride of the Southland. It is spreading in growth with arching slender branches that are a perfect mass of minute flowers followed with exceptionally delicate green foliage. For edging purposes we recommend it highly. **18 to 24-inch, 40c each; 2 to 3 feet, 75c each.**

Spirea Van Houttei—This is the most useful of the hardy shrubs. It has grown so popular that we sell more of it than all other varieties combined. The flowers are in flat clusters usually an inch or more across, produced on spreading, pendulant branches very often drooping to the ground. In full bloom they are a mass of white and never fail to attract attention. The foliage is attractive green, which it retains late in the year. This variety can be used in any location for hedging, grouping and mass effect. There is nothing superior in our catalog. When in doubt or at a loss as to what to use, plant our Spirea Van Houttei. **Heavy, 2 to 3-foot size, 30c each; \$3.00 per dozen. Extra heavy, 3 to 4-foot clumps, 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen.** Plant freely with these low prices.

Ornamental Grasses

A few of these beautiful, hardy grasses should be in every garden. Their beautiful plumes are almost a necessity in making large bouquets. All varieties are hardy. It is well, though, to cover them over winter with some leaves or strawy manure. The plumes will keep all winter.

EULALIA GRACILLIMA—Narrow, green leaves, with a silvery-white midrib. Late in the fall nice plumes appear at the top, which will keep all winter. The plant gets about 4-5 feet high. **25c each.**

EULALIA ZEBRINA—Leaves crossed every two or three inches by a band of yellow one-half inch wide. Make about the same plumes as the above Eulalia, also about 4-5 feet high. A very pretty and showy plant. Fine for winter bouquets. Can be dyed any color and keeps all winter; same as Eulalia Gracillima. **25c each.**

HARDY PAMPAS GRASS (Erianthus Ravennae)—Also called Plume Grass. Grows 10 to 12 feet high, frequently throwing up from 30 to 50 flower spikes. It closely resembles the Pampas Grass. **25c each.**

PHALARIS (Ribbon Grass)—Two and one-half feet tall. A tall, hardy grass with variegated foliage and a common plant in old-fashioned gardens. It thrives in almost any kind of soil or exposure. Stems 2 to 5 feet tall, with graceful, drooping foliage. **25c each.**

Plant Bleeding Heart Among Your Evergreens, Roses and Hardy Shrubs

It is an old-fashioned favorite. Its arching stems bear drooping heart-shaped flowers of white and rose-red. It is perfectly at home in any part of the hardy border and especially valuable for planting in shade. Set among Evergreens it gives a splendid contrast and is very effective. Very rare. **Each 50c.**



PUSSY WILLOW—Small tree shrub with upright branches. Leaves light green. The large catkins which appear early in spring before the leaves start, are very silky and conspicuous. A good little tree for the lawn or planted in groups as a shrub. **3 to 4 feet, 50c each; 4 to 5 feet, 75c each.**

A Word To the Wise -- ORDER EARLY!

Every year we are forced to disappoint many of our good friends who delay sending their orders until late in the spring. Each year the demand for Winfield Nursery Stock increases. Orders are booked in rotation and preference must be given first orders received. Don't wait until planting time to order. Order just as soon as you get this book and we'll reserve your needs until shipping time. Make sure NOW of getting good stock—the kind that will grow and make REAL MONEY for you.

Everyone Can Now Afford To Plant At Our New Low Prices

Evergreens

ARBOR VITAE (Berckman's Golden)—This is without a doubt the showiest of all the Arbor Vitae family. The color is an unusually bright green, turning to a golden-yellow in the winter months, and is striking in appearance. Our Berckman's Golden are dwarf, very seldom growing over four feet in height, are compact and dense, never needing any pruning as they make and hold their own shape. Does especially well and should be in every planting. Berckman's Golden require sunshine.

15 to 18-inch size..... \$1.50 each
18 to 24-inch size..... 2.50 each

ARBOR VITAE (Chinese Compact)—Dense, compact, upright grower. Very excellent for yard plantings. Absolutely hardy, requiring very little attention.

2 to 3-foot size..... \$2.00 each
3 to 4-foot size..... 3.00 each

A BIG BARGAIN!

Arbor Vitae (Special)
2 to 3-foot size
Nice Trees
50c

ARBOR VITAE, BAKER'S—A tall, compact, pyramidal type. The foliage is bright green and the inside never turns brown. It is of beautiful form and color. Transplants easily, grows rapidly, and never outgrows its beauty. In fact, the longer it grows the prettier it gets.

2 to 3-foot size..... \$2.50 each
3 to 4-foot size..... 3.00 each

EVERGREENS FOR WINDBREAKS
Chinese Arbor Vitae—15-18-inch \$6.00 per 12; \$40.00 per 100.
Red Cedar—15-18-inch \$5.00 per 12; \$30.00 per 100.
Red Cedar—18-24-inch \$6.00 per 12; \$40.00 per 100.

Write for prices or drive to nursery for other kinds and large size trees.

SPECIAL PRICES EVERGREENS!

Roots Puddled

Red Cedars, 2 to 3 feet, 50c each.
Arbor Vitae, 2 to 3 feet, 50c each.
Berckman's, 12 to 15 inches, 75c each.

Splendid Growers!



Berckman's Golden Arbor Vitae

JUNIPER, CHINENSIS (Chinese Juniper)—A small tree of columnar form with silvery-green foliage. It is entirely hardy, retaining its dense and graceful habit well under any decent treatment.

2 to 3-foot size..... \$2.50 each
3 to 4-foot size..... 3.00 each

DOORSTEP PLANTING

2 Juniper Virginiana, 18 to 24 inch.
2 Golden Arbor Vitae, 8 to 12 inch.
A \$3.00 value for only \$2.50.

JUNIPER, VIRGINIANA (Red Cedar)—This well-known native variety grows to a tall, stately green, with dark green foliage. It is excellent for naturalizing, but may also be kept sheared to any desired height or shape.

2 to 3-foot size..... \$2.00 each
3 to 4-foot size..... 3.00 each

JUNIPER (Savin)—Prostrate spreading branches with sombre green foliage. Hardy and well adapted for hillsides, etc.

18 to 24-inch spread..... \$3.00 each

JUNIPERUS SABINA HORIZONTALIS—An interesting creeping Juniper. Very low and compact, making a dense mat. Soft bluish-green color. It covers the ground for 6 to 8 feet, but does not get higher than about 8 inches. Nice for rockeries and to cover the ground.

2 to 3-foot size..... \$3.00 each

A judicious planting about the home indicates refinement as well as increased selling value.

Siberian or Chinese Elm

(*Ulmus Pumila*)

Beautiful! Fast Growing! Hardy!

The U. S. Department of Agriculture in its Bulletin No. 945 says:

“It is a rapid grower—

with slender, almost wiry branches. It is one of the first trees to leaf out in the spring and the last to shed its leaves in the fall. Remarkably free from the usual plant diseases and insect injuries so common to so many elms.”

“It is very Hardy—

and has proved valuable under a greater variety of climatic and soil conditions than any tree yet introduced. Very favorable reports have been received from practically every section of the country.”

“Its Resistance to Drought—

alkali, and extremes of temperature render it an especially valuable tree.”

E. W. Johnson, Forest Nurseryman of Fort Hays Experimental Station, Fort Hays, Kansas, says:

“Our experiments with *Ulmus Pumila* (Chinese Elm) show that up to the present it is **VERY FREE FROM DISEASE.**

Last summer was a very favorable season to the common leaf spot disease and nearly all of the other broad leaf trees had the disease, while **less than 1% of the Chinese Elm showed leaf spot.** No serious diseases such as heart rot have been found by us.”

Our Stock Is True Hardy North China Strain!

See Page 16 for Prices

Luxurious Shade In A Few Short Years!

OUR PACKING PLANT



If You Want Shade Quickly... Get the Chinese Elm!

Origin

This remarkable tree was introduced in 1908 by Frank N. Meyer, U. S. Government Agricultural Explorer, from near Peking, Chili, China. It is a case of the survival of the fittest, for it has maintained its existence through centuries under the most adverse soil and climatic conditions.

A Tree That Grows Anywhere Any Time

In the United States it is now growing successfully from the Pacific Coast, across the Great Plains section, through the Middle West, the Central States, Pennsylvania, into New England and is even thriving on Long Island at the edge of the Atlantic. Thriving alike in the 40 below zero weather of Saskatchewan or the 120 above zero in Arizona, it is probably the most adaptable tree we have.

We Call It The "All-American" Tree

Our country is speeded up to a fast pace. Where once the auto satisfied because it was faster than the horse, we now demand the airplane. Radio and airmail speed up communications. People want results NOW; they want shade for themselves, not for future generations only. Plant this remarkable tree, the Chinese or Siberian elm (*Ulmus Pumila*) and enjoy delightful luxurious shade in a few short years. This tree has the qualities you want, the speed of the Poplar, the grace and beauty of the Birch, the height, majesty and durability of the American Elm.

See Page 16 for Prices

OUR OFFICE



The Tree That is Fast Becoming “America’s Most Popular”

Prices

Note These Remarkably Low
Prices On

CHINESE ELMS

Less Than One-Half of What You
Will Pay Elsewhere

	Each	Dozen
5 to 6 feet.....	\$.60	\$ 6.00
6 to 8 feet.....	1.25	10.00
8 to 10 feet.....	1.50	15.00
10 to 12 feet.....	2.00	20.00

All Well-Rooted, Straight,
Smooth Trees



Chinese Elm

The Chinese Elm

We are very fortunate in being able to present this season a very unusual selection in this popular Elm. Ours are nice, straight, well-rooted trees.

There are many other things, too, that make the Chinese Elm so desirable, chief of these being its very rapid growth (it probably grows faster than any other shade tree), and its marvelous adaptability to soils and conditions where other varieties cannot thrive. For the western, arid sections it is positively unexcelled—it is ideally suited to the dry soil and extreme temperatures. It develops into a splendid shade tree, tall, broad and protective, besides being a useful windbreak tree. Since its introduction by the Department of Agriculture about 20 years ago, it has undergone the most rigid experiments, and does well in practically every locality of the United States. We cannot recommend it too highly.

We have a splendid stock of Chinese Elms this season, but limited, so order early.



Lombardy Poplar

Ornamental Trees

Shade Trees

CATALPA BUNGEI (Umbrella Catalpa)—Grafted on stems five to six feet high, it makes an umbrella-shaped top without pruning. Perfectly hardy and flourishes in almost all soils and climates. Leaves large, glossy, heart-shaped, deep green. One of the most unique trees, being valuable for lawn or park planting. **Specimens, \$2.00 each; 5-foot size \$1.50.**

WEeping WILLOW—Tall spreading with long drooping branches and narrow, dark green leaves. An imposing tree of much graceful beauty. Prefers a moist location and is at its best when planted near a pond or stream. **6 to 8 feet, 75c each; 8 to 10 feet, \$1.00 each.**

POPLAR, LOMBARDY—A tall, slender tree, reaching great heights, very easy to transplant and of most rapid growth. Specimens often reach 50 feet with a spread of less than 10 feet, and for this reason when tree plantings are needed for narrow places, between buildings, congested lawns, narrow avenues, this may be used with great satisfaction. Because of its great height and quick growth it is commendable for backgrounds of buildings, to add character to plantings or to offset straight or bare lines. Further for screening unsightly views or windbreaks—and all for quick effect we unhesitatingly recommend this variety. Not the same as Carolina Poplar. **Prices: 10-12 feet, \$1.50 each; 8-10 feet, \$1.00 each; 6-8 feet, 50c each.**

HARD MAPLES—A slow-growing but long-lived tree with beautiful foliage turning red and yellow in early autumn. Excellent for shade or lawn specimens. **6 to 8 feet size, \$2.00 each.**

At Prices You Can Afford!

AMERICAN ELM—One of the grandest of our native trees, making a beautiful lawn or street tree, growing 50 to 75 feet high with drooping, spreading branches.

	Each	Dozen
6 to 8 feet.....	\$.75	\$7.00
8 to 10 feet.....	1.25	12.00
10 to 12 feet.....	2.50	25.00

MOLINE ELM—A tree founded a few years ago in Moline, Illinois. An upright grower, making a beautiful specimen tree. **6 to 8 feet, \$1.50 each; 8 to 10 feet, \$2.00 each.**

SOFT MAPLES—A very rapid growing tree of graceful, spreading habit, with leaves of light green above and silver underneath. Desirable for either lawn or street planting. Will grow in poor and dry soil. We have a nice block of these in straight well-rooted smooth-barked trees, every one a dandy. **6 to 8 feet, 75c each.**

RUSSIAN MULBERRY—6 to 8 feet, 75c each.

BLACK LOCUST—6 to 8 feet, 75c each.

HONEY LOCUST—6 to 8 feet, 85c each.

WHITE ASH—6 to 8 feet, 90c each.

PIN OAKS—5 to 6 feet, \$1.50 each.

CAROLINA POPLAR—6 to 8 feet, 65c each.

CATALPA SPECIOSA—6 to 8 feet, 85c each.

AMERICAN LINDENS—6 to 8 feet, \$2.00 each.

Forest Tree Seedlings

Our forest tree seedlings are one-year nursery-grown seedlings, nice straight smooth trees and at the attractive prices we are offering no farmer can afford to do without these. Set out a thousand or more as a hedge or in a grove, to serve as a windbreak for protection for your stock and buildings, or to grow into post timber or forest trees. The expense is very small, and while it pays you well to have shade for your stock and grow your own posts, the added valuation, which these trees will add to your farm, will mean much to you.

RUSSIAN MULBERRY—The best for hedges, post wood, or timber. Plant around your barns in a grove for protection for your stock. Can be used to plant as a hedge around your cherry orchard as the fruit ripens about the same time as cherries and the birds prefer the mulberry fruit.

	100	1000
6 to 12 inches.....	\$.50	\$ 4.00
12 to 18 inches.....	1.00	7.00
18 to 24 inches.....	1.50	11.00
2 to 3 feet.....	2.50	16.00

OSAGE ORANGE (Bois d'Arc)—Often called hedge plants. A valuable tree for its timber, posts of this wood being almost indestructible. It is planted more for hedges on farms than any other hedge plant, as no animal can penetrate it. It stands pruning well and makes a beautiful and effective hedge.

	100	1000
12 to 18 inches.....	\$.70	\$ 6.00
18 to 24 inches.....	1.10	10.00
2 to 3 feet.....	1.75	15.00

AMERICAN ELM—See Shade Trees.

	100	1000
6 to 12 inches.....	\$.70	\$ 4.00
12 to 18 inches.....	1.10	10.00
18 to 24 inches.....	1.75	16.00
2 to 3 feet.....	2.50	20.00

BLACK LOCUST—Wood is very valuable for posts, growing quicker to a given time than any other hardwood. The timber is of the best quality.

	100	1000
12 to 18 inches.....	\$.75	\$6.50
18 to 24 inches.....	1.00	9.00

CATALPA SPECIOSA—It is hardy, grows rapidly on prairies, resists drought remarkably well and has hardly any insect enemies. As a post timber it ranks with the Black Locust and Osage. Fine for groves.

	100	1000
6 to 12 inches.....	\$.50	\$ 4.00
12 to 18 inches.....	.85	6.50
18 to 24 inches.....	1.20	10.00
2 to 3 feet.....	1.75	15.00

Plant our large, husky, well-rooted forest tree seedlings for groves, hedges etc. You need them for windbreaks and post timber.

Suggestions to Planters

Success depends in a large measure on the treatment given the stock after it is received by planters. Avoid all unnecessary exposure to the air: As soon as received, it should be heeled in so that mellow earth will come in contact with the roots. When planting take out but a few at a time. One hour of exposure to hot sun or drying wind is sure death to many trees.

"Heeling in" stock received in the fall. To insure success, you have only to get the trees before freezing weather and bury them in the following manner:

Choose a dry spot, where no water will stand during the winter, with no grass near to invite mice. Dig a trench, throwing out enough dirt to admit one layer of roots below the surface, and place the trees in it, inclined at an angle of 45 degrees or more. Widen the trench, throwing the soil among the roots in position, placing another layer in the trench, reclining the tops on the others, and so on until all are in the trench; then water thoroughly. Finish by throwing up more soil until the tips of the trees are fully covered. It is also well to bank up the earth around the sides to insure more thorough protection. Care should be taken to fill solid all the interstices among the roots. Too much care in doing this cannot be insisted upon, as every root which is not in close contact with the soil is sure to be killed. In the spring the trees will be on hand for transplanting at the earliest moment possible to do the work.

Fall planting is advised, however, instead of "heeling in," for experience has demonstrated that not one in ten succeed in heeling in.

Treatment of Trees That Have Been Frozen in the Packages, Received During Frosty Weather, or After Long Exposure. Place the package, unopened, in a cellar or some such place, cool, but free from frost, until perfectly thawed, when they can be unpacked and either planted or placed in a trench until convenient to plant. Treated thus they will not be injured by the freezing. If dried from long exposure, bury entirely under the ground, soaking well with water, or place in water from 12 to 24 hours, and prune more closely than ordinarily.

Preparation of the Soil.—For fruit trees the soil should be dry, either natural or made so by thorough drainage, as they will not live or thrive on a soil constantly saturated with stagnant moisture. The soil should be well prepared by plowing at least twice beforehand, using a subsoil plow after the common one at the second plowing. On new, fresh land, manuring will be unnecessary, but on lands exhausted by cropping, fertilizers must be applied, either by turning in heavy crops of clover, or well decomposed manure or compost. To insure a good growth of fruit trees, land should be in as good condition as for a crop of wheat, corn or potatoes.

Preparation of the Trees Before Planting. This is one of the most important operations to be performed, and one in which the most fatal errors are liable to be committed. The object of pruning is twofold: First, to secure a head properly shaped and sufficiently open to the sun and air for the successful ripening of the fruit. Second, to prepare the natural balance between the roots and branches of the trees, that a healthy growth may be secured.

When young trees are removed from the nursery, roots are often broken or bruised, as will be the case however careful the digging, packing and transportation may be performed, and it becomes necessary that the balance should be preserved by a proper and judicious pruning. This pruning should be adapted to the size and condition of the tree, and at the same time the form should not be forgotten. It should be so close as to enable the roots to supply the demand for sap from the remaining branches, and at the same time no growth already secured should be wasted.

In both Standard and Dwarf Trees, it will be usually found a safe rule to cut back, when pruning at transplanting, one-half of the growth of the previous season. The ends of the large roots should be made smooth with a sharp knife, where they have been roughly cut with the spade in digging, always cutting from the bottom of the root with an outward cut. New roots will form, and the injured parts heal more readily with this attention.

Planting with Spade.—The holes should be dug large enough in the first place to receive the roots of the trees without cramping or bending them from their natural position. The tree having been properly pruned, should be held upright and the earth filled in around the roots, the finest and best soil from the surface being

worked in among them, filling every space and bringing every root fully in contact with it. When the hole has been half filled, pour in a pail or two of water; let this settle well, then finish the planting by placing soil enough about the trees to raise the surface somewhat higher than elsewhere, and press the soil carefully down with the foot. Care must be taken against planting too deep; when the earth settles about the tree it should stand at the same height as when in the nursery. When set in autumn, it is well to raise a mound of earth about the trees a foot or more in height. This will keep them from being swayed by the

winds or thrown out by the frost during the winter. It should be removed in the spring. In planting Dwarf trees the stock on which they are budded should be under ground.

Staking.—If trees are tall or in exposed situation, they should be supported by stakes to prevent injury from the action of the wind.

Mulching.—This is properly done by placing a layer of coarse manure or litter from three to six inches deep about the tree, extending one to two feet further in each direction than the roots. This keeps the ground moist and of equal temperature, rendering watering unnecessary, and is in all respects preferable to it. Trees properly mulched are more certain to live and make much greater growth than those which are not so treated.

Cultivation After Planting.—Here is the grand opportunity for the success of the skillful fruit grower. It is not enough for him that his trees are of the choicest sorts, selected with regard to the climate and adaptation to the uses for which they are designed; that they are properly pruned and planted in dry, mellow soil, thoroughly enriched and prepared for their reception; protected from the winds by properly staking, and that they are in perfect shape and thriftiness. He knows very well that all this may be properly and well done, at great expense, and without further care be followed by an entire failure, so he watches their growth and defends them from their enemies that the cankerworm and caterpillar do not find safe lodgment among the branches; or the borer cut about them or the cattle obtain access to them by neglected gates or fence, and break down the branches. He is well repaid, for they thrive and grow rapidly; the shoots are vigorous; the bark clean and smooth, and soon a most abundant crop of superior fruit testifies to his wisdom and care.

Pruning.—Pruning after the first year should be varied according to the purpose of the planter and the variety of the tree. It should be trimmed as early as possible up to the height it is intended the future head should be, and the cutting off of large limbs may not in the future be necessary. The removal of large branches should be avoided in all cases whenever it is possible to do so, as decay is liable to commence at the point of separation and extend into the trunk; whenever it is done the wound should be carefully pared smooth and a coating of paint or grafting wax applied to protect the action of the weather. After the removal of lower branches until the head has reached the desired height, the only pruning needed is to remove such branches as are crossing and interfering with each other, and keep the heads in a symmetrical shape and well open to the sun and air. Trees should receive proper shape by judicious pruning and attention early in the spring of each year; while they are young, and very little pruning will be necessary afterward.

Grape Vines require a dry, mellow, well-drained soil, deeply worked and well enriched, with a warm, sunny exposure. In planting, give the roots plenty of room and settle soil firmly about them. All newly planted vines should be cut back to 2 to 3 buds or eyes as soon as planted. Two sprouts or canes should be allowed to grow the following summer and should be carefully tied to stakes to keep them from becoming broken in cultivation, winds, etc. The following winter these canes should be cut back to five feet and tied to the lower wire of the trellis, which should be put up the following fall or winter after planting.

For the subsequent pruning of vines as well as trees, planters would do well to consult some practical work on the subject.

Berries should have a strong soil and be kept under constant cultivation. Mulching is of special value. Raspberries and Blackberries should have old wood cut out each year and new canes pinched off when three feet high. Strawberries should be mulched late in the fall; uncover the crowns early in spring; remove mulch after fruiting and spade in light dressing of manure.

Currants and Gooseberries need heavy mulching and pruning, so that new wood will have room to grow.

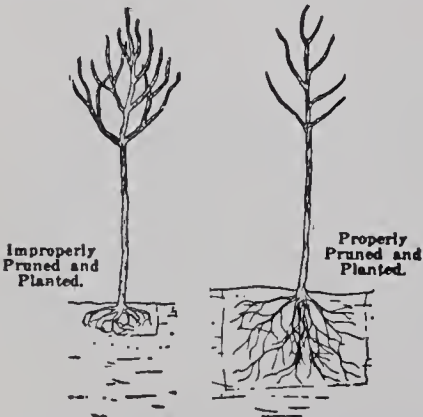
Roses should have a deep, rich, well-drained soil, and should be severely pruned every spring before the buds start, cutting back all the last growth to three or four buds, except climbing roses, which may be first allowed to partly cover the space desired. Old decayed branches should never remain. Every autumn compost should be placed around the stems of the plants and spaded into the ground in the following spring.

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING

Standard Apples.....	30 feet apart
Standard Pears.....	25 feet apart
Dwarf Pears.....	10 feet apart
Standard Cherries.....	15 feet apart
Plums, Peaches, Apricots.....	15 feet apart
Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Rhubarb.....	4 feet apart
Quince and Grapes.....	10 feet apart
Asparagus.....	18 inches apart

Mr. J. C. Searcy of western Kansas visited our nursery last summer and placed an order for 400 cherry trees. Receiving the trees November 13th, he writes: "I received the trees today. They reached me in splendid condition and they are a fine lot of trees. Many thanks for the great care you have given them. I am sending check in payment for the trees."

Mr. A. W. McGinnis writes on November 21st: "Mr. Rogers, the trees reached here all right in good shape and were fine. Everybody seemed pleased with them."



Proper planting and cultivation with correct pruning is the best insurance on an orchard.

For Your Information

As we invite your orders for the trees and plants we illustrate and describe, you may ask—and surely you are entitled to know—who we are, and what our business record is; how we have served other buyers and why we know we can serve you to your satisfaction and profit. The facts below are to give you that information.

Well Established

The Winfield Nurseries were founded over forty years ago. When children at school, you will remember reading in your histories and geographies that "Winfield is noted for its stone quarries and nurseries." The present personnel has had charge for about ten years. For that period while growing, selling and improving the standard of our products, we have also been training men in every department of this highly specialized work. Once a group of pioneers, we are now an organization of experts. It is not uncommon to hear of some nurseries that have been in the same family for generations. Ours is no exception. The personnel of our organization started working in the nursery as boys, as have also most of our present employees.

One Hundred and Fifty Acres in Nurseries

Our growth has been gradual, but steady, to meet both in quality and kind, the increased demand of buyers. Our big plantings in the Arkansas River Valley in southern Kansas, favored by fertile soil, are also disciplined by climate that produce the best and hardiest trees and plants, thrifty and full of vitality.

Packing, Shipping and Storage Facilities

Our packing, storage and shipping facilities have kept pace with the growth of the business. We have one of the most modern equipped packing and storage nursery plants in the middle west. This assures you that your order will reach you in good, fresh condition. Our whole output is handled under cover at all seasons of the year—a part of our progressive methods that guarantee the freshness, grade and quality of our stock. We have ample shipping facilities out of Winfield, The Santa Fe, Southern Kansas, Frisco and Missouri Pacific railroads running several trains daily in all directions. The Railway Express Agency, Inc., carries express over all lines.

What We Agree To Do

We take all risks of transportation and guarantee the delivery of stock in good order. If not in first-class condition on arrival notify us and we will immediately forward new stock to take its place under the same guarantee. Should any plant die during the first season after planting, having had good care under a normal growing season, we will replace same at one-half the purchase price.

Non-Warranty—In the event that any stock sold by us should prove untrue to name under which it is sold, we hereby agree on proper proof of such untruthfulness to name to replace that portion of the order proven untrue to name or to refund twice the purchase price thereof. Except for such liability, and in respect to all nursery stock sold by us, we give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, productiveness, or any other matter.

Prices

Prices quoted herein mean that the specified stock will be packed free of charge and delivered in good condition to the transportation company. Our quality plants are priced low, so get your order in early while we have a surplus in all varieties.

Co-operative Buying

If you will get your friends and neighbors to order with you and the total number of trees amounts to 100 (or 1000), each one of you will be entitled to the 100 (or 1000) rate on each kind or variety.

Send in their names. We will send a new Catalog and order-blank to each one, and tell them it is at your suggestion.

Let each one fill out his individual order—with our advice if desired; then you can send them in with your order.

These orders will be put up in separate packages; they will then be shipped all together in one packing-case to anyone you wish for distribution, which will effect a saving to each one of you on transportation charges, or they can be shipped to each buyer separately.

How to Ship

Orders will be shipped by freight, express, or parcel post (for small orders of grape vines, blackberry plants, etc.) as you wish. It is best, however, that most orders be shipped by express as this service is prompt and satisfactory, delivery being made to you at once within a few hours after leaving the nursery. Freight shipments, being slow, there is some danger of the stock drying out. Our fruit trees are too large for parcel post shipment.

Transportation Charges

We prepay transportation charges on all orders amounting to \$25.00 or more.

Time of Shipment

Please advise the approximate time you want your order shipped. We will ship your order as nearly as possible on the date you indicate. You must remember that we are governed in this matter by weather conditions. You may be assured that we will use our best judgment and will advise you beforehand as to the shipping date that you may be looking for the shipment. Our shipping season opens in the fall about October 20th and closes in the spring about May 20th. While you have plenty of time in the spring to plant it is advisable to have your stock ordered and set it out as early as the weather will permit.

Remittance

Should be made by postal or express money order, bank draft, or we will take your personal check if you prefer. Do not send currency, as it is unsafe.

Reference

As to our financial responsibilities we refer you to the First National Bank or any business house of this city. As to fair dealings and trustworthiness we offer you any of your friends who may have purchased stock of us heretofore. Your neighbor may be one of our customers. Ask him.

Stock Healthy and Free From Pest and Disease

State Inspectors examine our stock of trees regularly and thoroughly and every shipment that goes out bears an official certificate of inspection.

Office of the State Entomologist, University of Kansas.

NO. A 2244

Lawrence, September 29, 1931.

Certificate of Nursery Inspection—This is to certify that in accordance with Section 2-703 of the Revised Statutes of 1923 the nursery stock now growing for sale by Winfield Nurseries (Thos. Rogers & Sons) of Winfield, Kansas, has been inspected by a duly authorized inspector, and found apparently free from dangerously injurious insects or plant diseases.

Invalid after June 1, 1932.

H. B. HUNGERFORD, State Entomologist

New Low Prices To Meet Today's Market!



Whole-Root Apple Trees

Apples

The first fruit in importance is the apple. As an article of food it is unsurpassed. As a dessert fruit it is unequalled. For family use there is no fruit that is more indispensable; no fruit so healthy.

Your orchard should contain both "cooking" and "eating" varieties. By making a judicious selection a constant succession of fresh apples may be had from early summer till spring.

The apple grows best in a deep, rich soil, such as would produce good corn or potatoes. Almost any soil that is not wet can be used for an orchard. Preparation of soil consists mainly in deep, thorough plowing, harrowing, and leveling. Plant the trees from 20 to 30 feet apart, preferably 30 feet. The distance apart depends to some extent upon the kind of soil and also the variety of apple planted.

We pay personal attention to the selection of our scions and buds for our apple trees. Our buds are selected from hardy, thrifty bearing apple trees that have been producing good crops annually. In this way we not only are certain that our varieties are true-to-name, but we also know that they will produce unusually good crops of fruit of high quality. Our method insures you more vigorous trees that will bear younger and produce better crops than under any other method of propagation.



Grimes Golden Apple—One of the Best

You should not overlook this feature as the propagation of the trees for your future orchard is of the utmost importance to you. It costs us a great deal more but it is economy and a saving to you. You have the assurance of buying good, clean, healthy trees of pure-bred known parentage if you buy Rogers stock. Our apple trees are budded on whole roots. The trees are well rooted, straight and smooth, and run to perfect tops.

All Varieties Apples and Crab Apples

NEW LOW PRICES

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$.20	\$1.75	\$12.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.25	2.00	15.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.35	3.00	25.00
5 to 6 feet.....	.45	3.50	30.00

These are all one and two-year trees. We suggest that you plant freely while prices are at such a low level.

(Write for quantity prices if you want more than 100.)

Summer Varieties

YELLOW TRANSPARENT—Fruit is somewhat more conical than Early Harvest, more yellow and better flavored. The color is a clear, bright yellow when fully ripe, but the fruit is fit for use long before they reach full maturity, and usually are sent to market when the seeds are reached full size but before they have begun to turn brown. Because of the upright habit of the tree, it is preferred as a filler in commercial orchard, and as the trees come into bearing very young it enables the commercial planter to realize a profit from his orchard before the permanent varieties come into bearing. We recommend this variety.

LIVELAND RASPBERRY—One of the handsomest of summer apples, and among the best in quality. Skin clear, waxen-white, striped and mottled with crimson. Flesh snow-white, often tinged with pink next the skin and of snappy, pleasing flavor. Tree a moderate size, productive and resistant to many troublesome diseases. Excellent for home use or as a filler in commercial orchards.

Summer Varieties—Continued

RED JUNE—Among strictly summer apples the Red June is one of the best varieties. While the tree is not a strong grower, yet it is healthy, hardy and thrifty. This variety usually bears fruit at four years after planting and produces good crops regularly. Its deep red color, excellent quality, and good bearing ability make it a favorite. Ripens in early July.

DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG—An attractive yellow apple, almost covered with red stripes. The flesh is juicy and tender. As the tree is only a moderate grower it can be planted close and in commercial orchards is often used as a filler. Bearing heavy crops at a young age, and being such a good market variety, this tree should be planted in large numbers.

EARLY HARVEST—This apple, along with Yellow Transparent, is one of the best of early apples. It is excellent for eating or cooking. It is of medium size, round, and yellowish-white in color.

COOPER'S EARLY WHITE—The one early variety in southern Kansas and northern Oklahoma which should be in every one of our apple tree orders. It bears at a young age, has a good crop every year, and the fruit is excellent. The tree is vigorous but of dwarfy habits. The fruit is of good size, light yellow in color. The flesh is white, sub-acid. Ripens during the latter part of July or first of August. If you live in town and want one or two apple trees, plant our Cooper's Early White.

Autumn Varieties

GRIMES GOLDEN—This is the best early winter apple. It is of bright golden-yellow color, uniform medium size, and possessed of a texture and flavor that is pleasing to every palate. Grimes Golden is the best kind of an eating apple, and for pies there are few that are better. You have never eaten a good apple pie until you have eaten one made from our Grimes Golden. This variety is very excellent for the commercial orchard. It produces regularly and ships well, bringing high prices. It is the best yellow apple of its season.

JONATHAN—The bright, cheerful color and waxy skin of this apple make it of most attractive appearance. Its juicy, snappy flavor makes it appeal to the palate. It is the one apple that never disappoints. Jonathan is ready to use just after it begins to color in late summer, and may be held in storage until the middle of the next summer. It is one of the finest of



Jonathan

apples for the home orchard and among the leaders for commercial purposes. Jonathan thrives everywhere throughout the Middle West and should be included in every order.

WINTER BANANA—The Winter Banana is not a winter variety, as the name implies, but ripens in the fall. The tree is a fine, vigorous grower and has large, healthy foliage. The tree is an early bearer of good crops. The fruit is medium to large, smooth and handsome, golden-yellow, usually shaded with red blush; flesh fine-grained, rich sub-acid; of the highest quality and is a good dessert apple. A valuable market variety, as it is a good keeper.

KING DAVID—Very productive, bearing good crops year after year. This variety is similar to Jonathan, but more tart. The tree is a hardy, vigorous grower, coming into bearing about the fourth or fifth year. Often used as a filler. The fruit is of medium size, very dark rich red, almost a purplish-black on the sunny side.

**This Is Rogers' Bargain Year—
Quality Plus Very Low Prices!**

Winter Varieties

ROME BEAUTY—Of the large, round, red apples this is one of the best. The fruit is of handsome appearance and runs well to large sizes. The flesh is firm, moderately fine-grained, juicy, mild, pleasant flavor, and excellent for eating. The tree is of erect habit and produces heavily.

WINESAP—One of the oldest and most popular apples, being a good shipper and an exceptionally good keeper in ordinary cold storage. Well-grown Winesaps command a premium over most other winter apples with commercial buyers. Splendid bright red. Flesh is tinged with yellow; very firm, juicy, and of the best quality. A favorite with everyone. The tree is a vigorous, spreading open grower. Hardy, adapted to planting in every part of the country except in the northern states. Over 80% of the commercial orchards in southern Kansas and northern Oklahoma are planted to Winesap. What other good word for old Winesap is necessary?

PARAGON WINESAP—In many instances the Paragon has been planted under the name of the Mammoth Black Twig, giving the latter an undeserved reputation. And, on the other hand, Mammoth Black Twig has been planted for Paragon. Our Paragon is true and genuine. Our Paragon has the good qualities of the Stayman Winesap. The fruit is large and dark red like the old Winesap. The tree is vigorous and an open grower.

YORK IMPERIAL—For middle-western conditions this is an important commercial apple, always finding a ready market and good prices. The fruit is of irregular shape, lopsided or oblique. The skin is heavily mottled with light red; flesh firm, fine-grained and juicy. In productiveness, this apple is one of the best yielding crops with regularity.

BEN DAVIS—Striped red, large and attractive. Sure bearer. The tree is healthy and vigorous and should be planted as a "catch" in every orchard. Its greatest fault is lack of quality.

LARGE ORDERS

Customers contemplating the purchase of plants in very large quantities kindly write in your list as we may have what you want in surplus and thus be able to quote you even lower than these prices.

Grow Your Own Delicious Apples!

A Few Trees Will Supply Your Family

GOLDEN WINESAP—The Golden Winesap is a handsome yellow winter apple and is a strong rival of the Grimes Golden, being much larger and hardier. Many of our northern customers consider it even better. It is a wonderful new apple—great in size, great in quality and flavor, and in its long-keeping ability. The fruit resembles the Winter Banana apple considerably in color and shape, though the Golden Winesap is quite a little larger. The rich, golden-yellow color when well ripened, is blushed with red, making it an extremely attractive apple for market. One of the best, longest keepers of all the apples, being firm and solid when practically all other varieties are gone. The flavor of the Golden Winesap is delicious, having the goodness of the old-fashioned Bellflower. We have an extra fine stock of Golden Winesap trees to offer you this season and if you are planting apple trees, write this variety in your order at once.

DELICIOUS—It is delicious in every sense of the word. The fruit is large, rather elongated, and with its rich crimson coloring and extraordinary flavor it commands the highest prices in the apple market and is a favorite everywhere. It is known and easily distinguished by the five little knobs on the blossom end which are often light yellow, blending perfectly with its crimson beauty. It is productive after it comes into bearing; the tree is of free open growth, and very hardy. It is a good keeper and shipper. Considered the peer of the apple production during the past twenty years.

STAYMAN WINESAP—Of the several important descendants of Winesap, this variety is leaping into prominence as a splendid sort for the home or commercial orchard. The tree is a sturdy grower and a very heavy producer. It is adapted to a wide range of soils and climates, thriving almost wherever planted. It runs to large sizes. The fruit is of deep red color, with firm flesh, tender, juicy, and the same rich flavor of the parent. We recommend this variety for the home or commercial orchard.

Crab Apples

FLORENCE—A crab larger than the Transcendent. The quality is excellent. The tree is thrifty and has been thoroughly tried in this section and found to be better than all other crabs.

WHITNEY—A popular crab apple of good size. Fruit is attractive yellow, striped with red. Quality very good.

TRANSCENDENT—Fruit is medium to large, round, yellowish-red cheek or almost solid red. Very fine for all purposes. Quality is excellent. The tree is a strong grower.

HYSLOP—The fruit is large, brilliant, dark red, of fair quality. The tree is a strong grower. Fruit is excellent for jelly and preserves.



The Delicious Apple—Propagated Best by the Winfield Nurseries

WHEN TO ORDER

Just as soon as you receive this catalog make out your order and send it to us so that we may reserve the stock you want.

Our plants sell out early every year, and many customers who wait until planting time to order are disappointed. Orders are booked in rotation, and first orders receive first attention according to shipping date on order. This is the only fair thing to do.

The spring shipping season opens usually about February 20, depending on the weather and continues the greater part of May. Fall orders can be filled in October and November, but spring planting is best.

Nursery stock is not like dry goods! When the supply is sold out, it takes a whole year to grow more. Get your order in early so that we may reserve your stock until spring shipping time. **Don't be impatient about shipping dates as weather conditions often hinder the regular digging of stock.** We do our best to ship your order as specified.

HOW TO ORDER

Use the order blank provided in this catalog. **GIVE COMPLETE NAME AND ADDRESS, SHIPPING POINT, AND WRITE PLAINLY.** More order blanks sent upon request.

FRUIT TREE COMBINATION OFFER

10 First Quality Trees, 4 to 5 ft.

2 Delicious Apples.	2 Early Richmond Cherries.
2 Montmorency Cherries	2 Elberta Peaches.
2 Kieffer Pears.	

Collection \$3.35—Shipped by express collect

Pears

Beautiful, Profitable
and Delicious

Height in feet	Caliper in inches	Each	10
2 to 3.....	5-16 to 7-16	\$.30	\$2.50
3 to 4.....	7-16 to 9-16	.45	4.00
4 to 5.....	9-16 to 11-16	.60	5.00
5 to 6.....	11-16 and up	.70	6.50

KIEFER—One of the most popular market pears grown. The tree is a vigorous and beautiful upright grower, bears young and heavily, and is almost exempt from blight. The fruit is of good size, rich color and fair quality. The fruit should be picked at maturity and ripened indoors.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE—A fine large pear closely resembling the Bartlett. It is lemon-yellow in color with brown dots. It is the equal of the Bartlett in flavor. Ripens during the latter part of August.

BARTLETT—The fruit is large, yellow, with a beautiful blush. It is very juicy with a rich musky flavor. The tree is a vigorous erect grower and is excellent for the home or commercial orchard. It is an early bearer. Ripens the last of August or first of September.

SECKEL—The Seckel is often called the little sugar pear. The fruit is small, yellow and overspread with a brownish shade. The flesh is juicy and sweet and spicy. The tree is thrifty, large, and of a spreading growth, bears heavy crops regularly and seldom ever blights. August 15th to September 20th.

GARBER—The tree is thrifty and bears young. It is almost blight-proof. The fruit ripens the last of September and sells readily on the market. It is of medium size, yellow and well colored with red.

BUERRE D'ANJOU—A large, fine pear, being greenish-yellow in color and with slightly red cheek when exposed to the sun. It is of very excellent flavor, sweet and rich. The tree is a strong grower, bears early and abundantly.

THE NEW DOUGLAS—Beautiful, large, smooth Pear with yellow golden color, flecked with russet. Flavor is delicious, sweet, melting and juicy. Blight-proof and resistant to disease. A regular cropper in all soils. Bears while tree is very young—some have fruit the first year. 2-year trees, 75c each; 3 for \$2.00; 10 for \$6.00.



Duchess
Pear

DUCHESS (d'Angoulome)—A large, showy pear, often weighing one pound each; greenish-yellow, rough, uneven surface. We consider the Duchess to be the most profitable dwarf pear in this section. The trees rarely ever blight and are always loaded down with fruit. Ripens in September and October.

SHIPPING SEASON

The fall shipping season starts in October and the spring season in February. You serve your best interests by ordering early.

Every Year Is A Good Year For Fruit Growers

Fruit is a big paying crop everywhere. It does not require special skill, experience or land to insure success. In fact, much cheap land that is unsuitable for other crops will produce fine fruit in abundance. If you start with Rogers' guaranteed plants and follow our plainly printed instructions which are sent free with every shipment, you will have no difficulty in getting big yields of the choice fruit that commands top prices.

There is a wonderful market for fruit. It is less affected by low prices than any other commodity. Last year some of the biggest fruit growers in the country reported substantial profits.

Here's Your Opportunity

In this "automobile age," the market comes to the grower in amazing volume. If your land is on or near a highway, you'll find passing motorists eager to buy fruit from you at retail prices because they know it is strictly fresh. Over a single week-end individual fruit growers have been known to take in around \$1,000 from these eager buyers! In addition to the fruit itself many are making good profits from fruit juices, jams, jellies and such offered for sale.

An Acre In Fruit Beats 40 Acres In Wheat

Farmers who are disgusted with the hard drudgery and pitifully poor returns from wheat, corn and other so-called "staple" crops will do well to devote at least part of their land to fruit. You don't have to wait for years to get money from fruit.

A Few Dollars Will Start You

It's easy to prove these facts to your own satisfaction. If you have any doubt of the big money possibilities in fruit—try it out on a small scale this year and see for yourself how easy it is to make real money.

Fruit is the surest way we know to financial independence. It has made fortunes for many. It requires no special training or knowledge. Just plain common sense plus our stock and instruction book (free) is all you need to make a success.

This is the year to get started. Don't delay! You'll never know what profits lie ahead until you try.

Peaches Sensational Price Reductions!

The most excellent of all fruits and if given proper care and attention it is one of the most profitable. No fruit commands better prices in its season. A commercial peach orchard is an investment which will yield almost unbelieving returns at an early age. In the home orchard the peach is indispensable. You, who have depended on the market for your peaches, know that the supply will never equal the demand. And, of how much better flavor is the fresh fruit picked off your own trees than that which has been picked green and shipped a long distance. You will never know the real flavor of the peach until you have the opportunity of picking your own fruit.

We use the same care and diligence in selecting our budwood for our peach trees as in apple trees. We are fortunate in that our nurseries are located in the heart of the commercial orchards in the rich fertile Arkansas River Valley. We know varieties, seeing them fruiting year after year. We are only listing such varieties which we know to be the best. Discarding old and obscure varieties, we are listing in their place the newer and better improvements. **All of the varieties we list are freestones, unless otherwise noted.**

A sandy loam or gravelly soil is best, but the peach will adapt itself to any soil not wet. A northern slope is preferable to southern, as it retards early blooming. Perhaps the best cultivation is frequently shallow stirring of the soil until July or August, followed by a green cover crop turned over in the spring. The trees should be set 16 to 18 feet apart, requiring 134 to 170 trees per acre.

First Class Stock in Every Particular

PRICES

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$.20	\$1.75	\$12.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.25	2.00	15.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.35	3.00	25.00
5 to 6 feet.....	.40	3.50	30.00

Japan Blood Dwarf, 10c per tree higher in all grades.

Cut back to 20 to 26 inches if a low-headed tree is desired. After growth is started, remove all but three or four branches, distributed as equally as possible to secure a well balanced tree.

Varieties

EARLY ELBERTA—A sure money-maker for the commercial orchard. Size and color as the late Elberta, but ripens eight to ten days earlier. Slightly better keeper.

MAYFLOWER—Very early, ripening about June 10th. Large, very attractive, as it is bright red. Flesh yellow. Semi-cling. Good size and quality for such an early variety. The tree is a vigorous, upright grower, spreading, and bears very young.

CRAWFORD'S LATE—Of good size; golden-yellow with deep red cheek. The flesh is deep yellow, rich and sweet, and of very good quality. Ripens around the first of September.

CHINESE CLING—A large, globe-shaped, creamy-white peach with red cheek. The flesh is white, red at the stone. A cling noted for quality, none being better. Ripens between September 1st to 10th.

CARMAN—This variety is able to adapt itself to more types of soil and weather conditions than any other sort and is a favorite as it ripens ahead of any other white peach, commanding a good price on the market. The color is a brilliant red splashed with darker red on a creamy-white background. The Carman is very good in quality. You will like it.



Elberta Peaches—One of the best

JAPAN BLOOD DWARF—See Outside Back Cover.

REDBIRD CLING—A creamy-white peach, almost covered with red. Large, hardy, and good. An extra early good cling, ripening about the first of July.

EARLY WHEELER—One of the best of early cling peaches. The tree is hardy, vigorous, and productive. The fruit is of good size and of showy appearance, being creamy-white, splashed with red. The flesh is white, and of good flavor. As a home fruit it is one of the best and is a leading early market peach. The Early Wheeler is an established favorite among our Oklahoma friends.

ELBERTA—Beautiful yellow, large and shaded with red. Elberta has been the peach for years and is just as good today. The fact that more than 80 per cent of commercial plantings are of this variety speaks well enough for it. We never knew a planter to be disappointed in Elberta. You will prize it highly because of its regular heavy and abundant crops. It is the queen of peaches in the Southwest. August 15th to September 1st.

Sent Free With Early Orders

MAIL YOUR ORDER IN AT ONCE and secure this beautiful Rose Tree of China—the flower that is fast becoming popular. Your order must be for at least \$5.00 worth of stock.

ROSE TREE OF CHINA (Prunus Triloba)

Blooms early in spring before leaves open. Double pink flowers with yellow centers cover the entire length of branches. Fine for cut flowers. Attractive foliage takes bright hues in autumn.

**TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THIS FREE
OFFER NOW!**

Peaches---Continued

CHAMPION (Freestone)—Fruit large, beautiful in appearance, flavor delicious, sweet, rich, and juicy; skin creamy white with red cheeks. The peculiarity of this acquisition is its hardiness. **It withstood a temperature of 18 degrees below zero** and produced an abundant crop the following season, and in 1890 produced a full crop when the peach crop was a universal failure. August.



J. H. Hale

J. H. HALE—When the J. H. Hale was first discovered it was thought to be identical with Elberta. It is a yellow freestone and of the same type of a commercial peach as Elberta, but considered by many to be better. It ripens a few days earlier than Elberta. It is of a deep golden-yellow color overlaid with bright carmine and of the best quality. Whether you are ordering for a home orchard or a commercial planting we want you to plant some J. H. Hale.

MAMIE ROSS—This is a white cling peach, having a red cheek. The fruit is large, round, sweet and rich. The tree is very prolific and never fails to produce annual crops. It ripens the last of July.

WONDERFUL—Large yellow freestone; fruit red at the stone. Very desirable for late season. September 10th to 20th.

HEATH CLING—Said to be the oldest named peach in cultivation. Few varieties, if any, are healthier, hardier and more vigorous than Heath Cling. It is the best peach for preserves or pickles. Flesh white, skin well colored. Ripens in late September.

FITZGERALD—A large, handsome yellow peach. The tree is hardy and moderately productive. The fruit is of excellent quality, firm, tender and sweet. A fine variety for the home orchard, ripening during the latter part of August.

HENRIETTA CLING—Yellow with a crimson blush. A large, firm, juicy peach of most pleasing flavor. About September 20th.

ORANGE CLING—One of the best, ripening in August-September. Good flavor and bears prolifically.

KRUMMEL—Golden-yellow, blushed red and carmine. Large, round, melting, sub-acid, good. Another new peach that is fast gaining in popularity. Ripens in the latter part of September.

BELLE OF GEORGIA—A creamy-white peach with a beautiful crimson cheek, grown largely as a commercial peach, but should be in every home orchard. The trees are hardy, vigorous, and very productive. Of excellent quality, but in many of our customers' opinion it is not quite the equal of our Champion. Ripens a few days before Champion.

INDIAN BLOOD CLING—A very large cling peach, one of the best for pickling and preserving. Ripens about the first of September.

We grow our stock and know its merits when we catalog it.

Apricots

A beautiful and delicious fruit; a close relative of the plum and peach, combining the qualities of both. The fruit ripens after the early cherries and just before the plums and peaches. The tree is as hardy as the peach and requires about the same cultivation.

First Class Trees in Every Particular

Height in feet	Caliper in inches	Each	10
2 to 3.....	5-16 to 7-16	\$.30	\$2.50✓
3 to 4.....	7-16 to 9-16	.45	4.00
4 to 5.....	9-16 to 11-16	.65	6.00
5 to 6.....	11-16 and up	.75	7.00

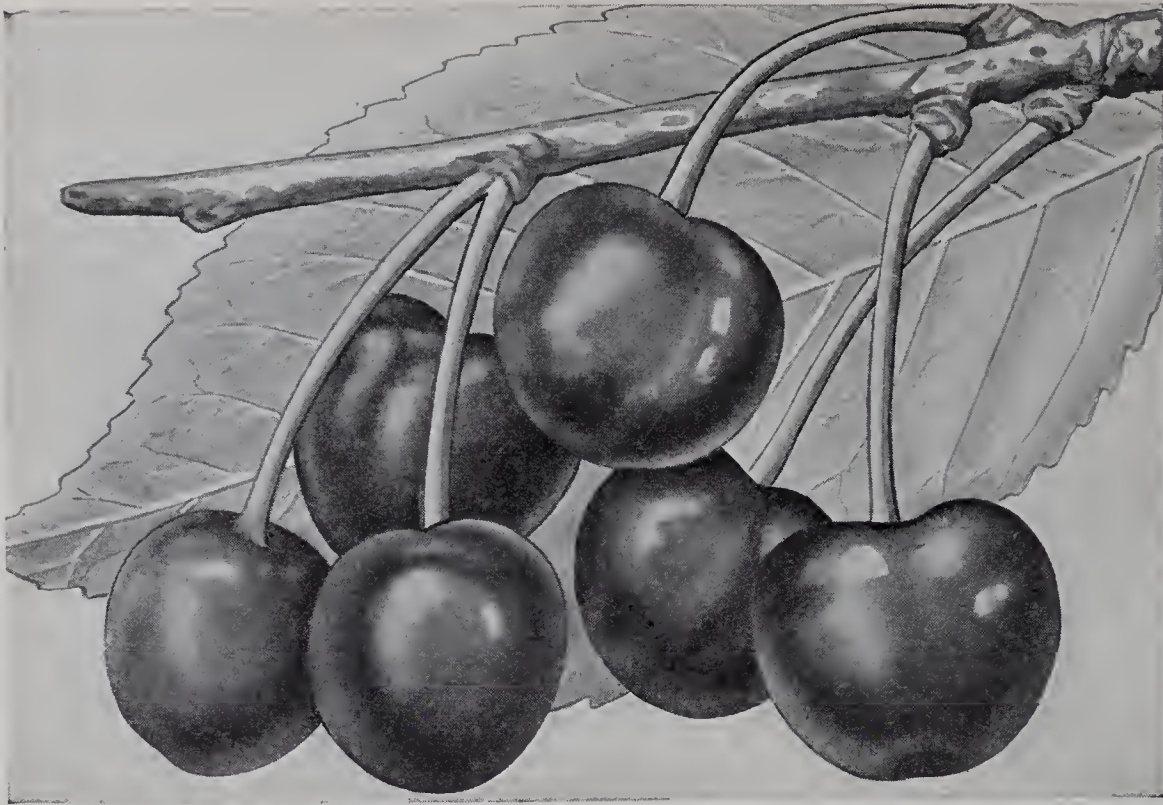
MOORPARK—The fruit is large, orange-yellow with a red cheek. Sweet and rich. A freestone. Ripens in early July.

OKLAHOMA—A variety being propagated by us from a hardy select strain offered by one of our Oklahoma customers who says that his trees bear good crops four years out of five. We budded a number of seedlings last year for him, selecting good healthy buds from his wonder tree, and he asked us to grow and offer the variety for our trade as he considered it one of the best for hardiness, bearing qualities, and flavor.

SUPERB—One of the best apricots now being offered. It is another Kansas product, originating near Lawrence. It is especially adapted to Kansas and adjoining territory. The tree is large and spreading, with broad, glossy leaves. Excellent quality and a beautiful yellow with slight blush. Ripens after Moorpark.

Nectarines \$ 1.00
4 to 5 feet Each

QUINCE \$ 1.00
4 to 5 feet Each



Kansas Duke Cherries

You remember, of course, the big, rich, juicy Cherries for which you climbed the tree when a boy. Why deprive yourself and your children of the same pleasure today? You can have all the rich, juicy Cherries you wish if you will plant some of our justly famous Kansas Duke Cherry trees.



Remember, too, the Cherry made the pie famous, and who doesn't like Cherry pie?

Cherries

Cherries are one of the most popular fruits. Its hardiness, and the fact that it bears annually are strong recommendations. The cherry can be grown on any kind of soil, but prefers a moderately heavy loam. The soil must be well drained. Cherry trees will do better under neglect than any other fruit tree. They need very little attention after transplanting; no pruning and very little spraying. They come into bearing the third or fourth year after planting.

All Cherries Except Kansas Duke

	Each	10	100
1-year, 2 to 3 feet, 5-16 to 7-16-inch caliper.....	\$.25	\$2.20	\$20.00
1-year, 3 to 4 feet, 7-16 to 9-16-inch caliper.....	.40	3.50	30.00
2-year, 4 to 5 feet, 9-16 to 11-16-inch caliper, fine.....	.60	5.00	40.00
2-year, 5 to 6 feet, 11-16-inch and up caliper, best.....	.75	7.00	60.00

MONTMORENCY—With Early Richmond, it is the most widely and numerously planted cherry and the most productive and regular bearer. Colors early before ripe. The fruit is roundish, plump, flattened at the end, and a beautiful glowing-red. It hangs in clusters. The flesh is rich and pleasant; of reddish color, tender and firm. A good shipper and canner. The tree is a vigorous, upright grower, but will not quite equal Early Richmond in production qualities. Ripens about the second week in June

WRAGG—Large, roundish and heart-shaped. Dark crimson and when fully ripe is nearly black. The flesh and juice light crimson, firm and good. Cannot compare to Montmorency or Early Richmond.

EARLY RICHMOND—Sometimes called the Early May Cherry. It is the favorite early cherry and next to Montmorency, the most popular of all the sour cherries. The fruit is of medium size, roundish shape, flattened at the end; flesh light color, tender and sprightly. A good canner. The tree is medium size, vigorous, upright, spreading, productive and long-lived. Ripens about a week earlier than Montmorency. We suggest that you set one-half of your sour cherries to this variety and the other one-half to Montmorency.

KANSAS DUKE—Our Kansas Duke is a large semi-sweet cherry of deep red color, juicy and rich. The flesh is reddish. The fruit is of the best delicious flavor and is very excellent for eating fresh.

Plant a Kansas Duke cherry if you have room for only one tree. The tree is especially attractive as it is an upright, compact grower, which together with the heavy dark green foliage, makes it a beautiful tree for lawn planting. The Kansas Duke is a prolific bearer and the abundant crops make it especially desirable for home use. It is the nearest sweet cherry that is a success in this climate. Ripens about a week before Montmorency.

PRICES ON KANSAS DUKE

2 to 3 feet, 35c each.....	3 for \$1.00
3 to 4 feet, 55c each..	3 for 1.50

BUY FRUITS NOW WHILE PRICES ARE DOWN!

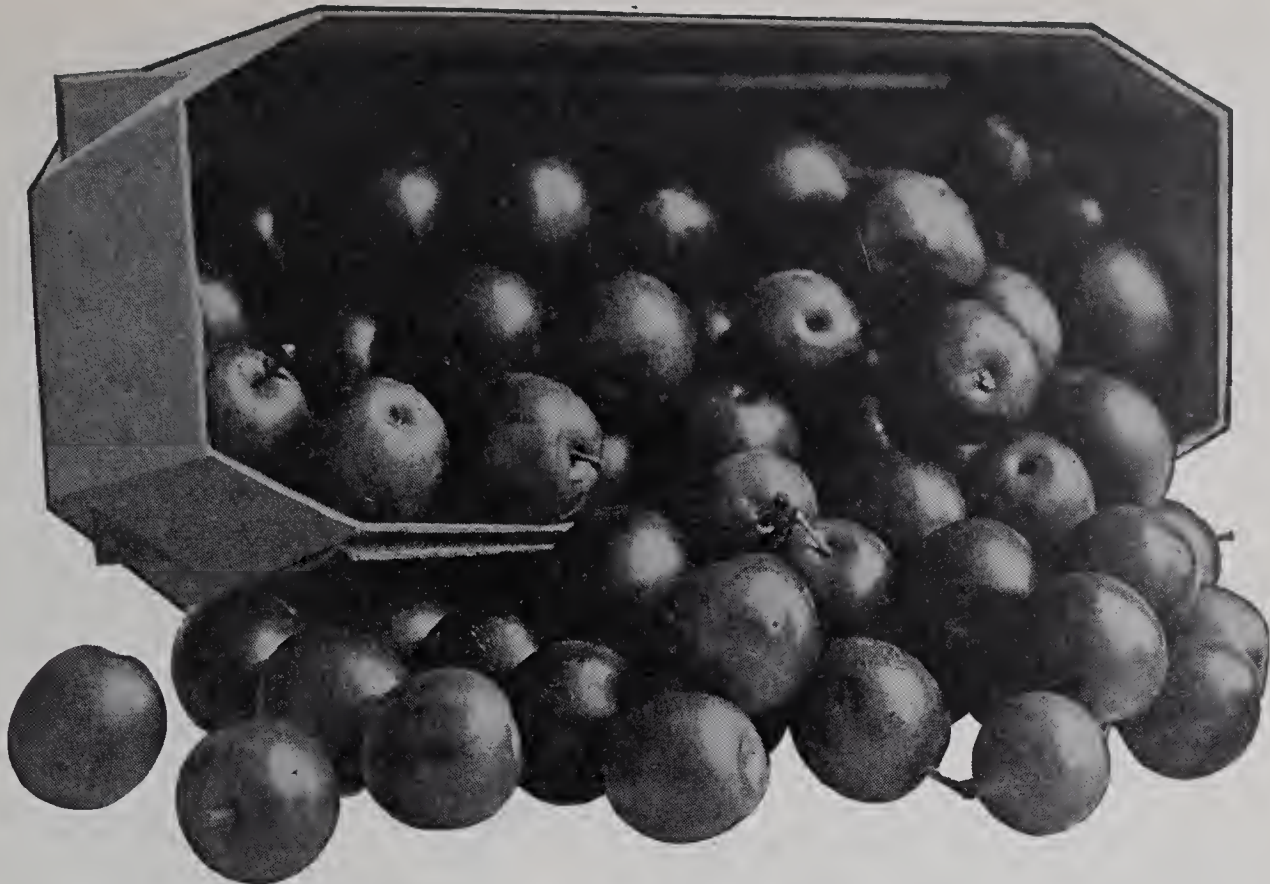
That we might show our customers the Winfield Nurseries, that parent garden of the flowering and fruiting stock that is being sent out under our labels, has often been our wish. Such a trip being impractical to most of you, we are doing the next best thing, presenting you with our catalog of fruits and flowers—bring the Winfield Nurseries to you, within your grasp, your range of vision—and in this crude way point out to you the untold possibilities and beauty that may be derived from Rogers' trees and plants.

We offer you sound, healthy stock, potential in bloom and fruitable, and by reason of special training and long experience we can aid you in your choice. Yours, however, is the privilege of selecting, planting, caring and storing up the most delightful and responsible of vocations. Order abundantly today with thought for future needs, that you and yours may harvest with both pleasure and profit.

Compass Cherry-Plum trees bear extremely early, always, if the season is at all favorable, the year after planting. Compass Cherry-Plum is an annual bearer and very hardy.



It is indeed an extraordinary Cherry-Plum of which too much praise cannot be given.



Compass Cherry Plums

Plums

Plums are especially good for eating fresh, for jellies and preserves, and are unexcelled for canning. Some varieties will thrive wherever apples or peaches can be grown. Most of them, especially the northern Hansen types, bear the third or fourth year. One of the best fruit trees for the home garden and very profitable in the commercial orchard.

First Class Stock in Every Particular.

Height in feet	Caliper in inches	Each	10	100
2 to 3.....	5-16 to 7-16	\$.25	\$2.00	\$18.00
3 to 4.....	7-16 to 9-16	.35	3.00	25.00
4 to 5.....	9-16 to 11-16	.50	4.50	35.00
5 to 6.....	11-16 and up	.65	6.00	50.00

Compass Cherry-Plum

It is absolutely hardy everywhere. Originated at Springfield, Minnesota. It is a cross between the Sand Cherry and the Miner Plum. The fruit is nearly an inch in diameter; bright red, sweet and juicy and of very fine flavor. When young and green the fruits have the appearance of plums, but as they mature become round like a cherry. The pit is somewhat elongated. For canning and table use the fruit is unsurpassed. The tree bears young, regularly and abundantly. Should produce some fruit the next year after setting out. Does well from Texas to North Dakota and is especially valuable for all parts of Kansas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Nebraska and Colorado.

ABUNDANCE—The tree is small, but hangs loaded down with fruit. The fruit should be thinned to allow room for development. It is one of the hardiest and best of the Japanese varieties. The fruit is large, oval and in color amber, changing to cherry. The quality is very good.

BURBANK—The Burbank is a later and somewhat more vigorous variety than the Abundance. It is a dark red, roundish Japanese plum and of good quality. The flesh is a deep yellow, firm, very juicy and sweet. It is considered to be the hardiest and most prolific of the Japanese varieties.

It takes years for trees to grow. Buy NOW while prices are low.

RED JUNE—The Red June is a very handsome plum, about a week earlier than Abundance. The fruit is medium to large size and deep vermilion-red. The flesh is yellow, sweet and rich and is very solid for early fruit, ripening about June 25th. The tree is vigorous and very prolific.

SHIRO—Large, round, golden-yellow plum of excellent appearance and fine quality, ripening in early July. It is very popular with many of our customers.

SATSUMA—Large and flesh blood-red. Bears young and is very prolific in Oklahoma, Colorado and New Mexico.

GERMAN PRUNE—Where prunes are a success the German Prune is a valuable plum of fair quality for dessert but most esteemed for drying and preserving. The fruit is large, purple, with a thick blue bloom. The flesh is firm, sweet and pleasant, separating from the stone.

OPATA—One-year-old trees set fruit buds freely. Our largest size trees will bear the year following transplanting. This variety is a cross between Sand Cherry and the Gold Plum, a very large plum, for which \$3,000 was paid when first introduced. The tree resembles the plum in its habit of growth. The fruit is one inch or more in diameter; small pit. It is a dark purplish-red, with blue bloom.

WANETA—A northern variety. The fruit is bright red, measuring almost two inches in diameter. Recommended for dry climate and where the frost is a habitual visitor. Very hardy and an exceedingly heavy bearer, as it never misses.

Compass Cherry-Plum trees bear extremely early, always, if the season is at all favorable the year after planting. Compass Cherry-Plum is an annual bearer and very hardy. It is indeed an extraordinary Cherry-Plum of which too much praise cannot be given.



The market for
Strawberries is already
created; so why not
grow them and supply
it?

Strawberries

No other fruit gives such quick returns on the investment as strawberries. Commercially, they are one of the most profitable crops. It is just as easy to grow strawberries for home use as your vegetables, and always have the supply ripe and perfectly fresh. Set one, two, or three hundred plants in your garden. We assure you that you will have all of the fresh strawberries you want and still have several crates to sell to your neighbors. We know of several Winfield people who sold forty or fifty dollars' worth of strawberries after eating and canning all that they cared for, from a small garden plot last spring.

Our plants are dug fresh the day your order is shipped and we pack the plants carefully so that they will reach you in good condition.

Set the plants just deep enough so that no parts of the roots are exposed, yet not deep enough to cover the crown, seeing that the earth is well firmed about the roots.

Mastodon Everbearing Strawberry

Without a doubt this is the everbearing Strawberry. In the spring crop the berries are large, sweet, well flavored and will equal Senator Dunlap for bearing qualities. It bears excellently during the summer months and also does extra well during the fall bearing season. This variety is good and we heartily recommend that each of our customers buy a hundred or two hundred plants for their garden. **\$2.25 per 100.**

SENATOR DUNLAP—There is no known variety that is so universally popular nor one that is so extensively grown as the grand old Senator Dunlap. The fruit is very large, rich red, and of remarkably fine flavor. In addition to this, it is a heavy producer, a splendid keeper, and cannot be excelled for shipping. The fruit begins to ripen soon after the earliest sorts and continues until near the end of the season. The plant is unusually hardy, stands our summer drouths well, and will respond readily to care. **\$1.00 per 100; \$7.00 per 1,000.**

AROMA—Another fine old variety that has retained its popularity down through the years. The fruit is large, bright red and of delicious flavor. A good shipper on account of its firm texture. The period of bearing is long and it is a heavy fruiter, but does not bear as heavy as the Senator Dunlap. The Aroma is the commercial strawberry of the Ozark region, because of its good shipping qualities. **\$1.00 per 100; \$7.00 per 1,000.**



SENATOR DUNLAP—The Big, Red, Luscious Strawberry

CHAMPION (Everbearing)—The berries are larger than Progressive, quality as good or better, and a rich red color. For a family of two or three 100 to 200 plants will amply supply your table. **\$2.00 per 100.**

PROGRESSIVE (Everbearing)—The fruit and plants are quite similar to the Senator Dunlap, but the bearing season is much longer. If weather conditions are favorable, with plenty of moisture, the Progressive will bear all summer, or by keeping blossoms picked off after spring crop till latter part of August, will bring on a good fall crop. **\$1.50 per 100.**

KLONDIKE—The leading market variety of the Southern states and a favorite among our Oklahoma friends. Does not do so well further north. The berries are of medium size, deep crimson, quality fair to good. The foliage is resistant to disease. The plants make runners freely. The berries ripen evenly and are firm enough to ship long distances. **\$1.00 per 100; \$7.00 per 1,000.**

PREMIER—We recommend this for either home or commercial planting, being among the first to ripen, a heavy yielder and makes thrifty growth; the fruit is large size and of deep red color, firm and very good flavor. **\$1.00 per 100; \$7.00 per 1,000.**

CONSULT US

If you wish information or advice on any phase of fruit growing, from selection of varieties to marketing the fruit, we will be glad to serve. Our long experience here enables us to give you sound advice. Our offer of service is included with every order.



*There is Nothing so
Delicious as Raspberries*

**All Big, Heavy
Two-Year-Old
Transplants**

**Winfield Raspberry—
The Wonder in Berry
Production**

Raspberries

WINFIELD RASPBERRY

(The Wonder in Berry Production)

This grand new blackcap originated at Winfield, and after ten years of testing has proved itself the "King of Blackcaps."

In hardiness and productiveness it is unexcelled by any other variety. Has never winter-killed through ten seasons' fruiting, and stands extreme droughts.

The fruit is of enormous size, single berries often covering a quarter. Four to six great clusters are produced on each cane, averaging from three to six quarts to the plant. Fruit is firm, sweet, rich and juicy; seeds very small, fine flavor.

Bush is heavy and vigorous, making robust, stocky canes, easily supporting their heavy loads. Not troubled with rust or anthracnose. Succeeds on all soils.

Its firmness and size make it unexcelled for market. Readily brings 50c to \$1.00 a crate more than other blackcaps. Easily nets \$300 to \$500 an acre. The one sure Raspberry for you to plant.

Plant 3 to 4 feet apart in rows 6 feet apart. Deep soil that will retain moisture in a dry season is preferable, the lighter loam for the red varieties, the heavier for the black. Allow 4 to 6 canes to grow from each plant for fruiting; pinch off the canes when 2 to 3 feet high.

Heavy Two-year Transplants

	12	100
Winfield.....	\$1.25	\$8.00
Cumberland.....	.75	6.00
Plum Farmer.....	.75	6.00
Latham.....	.75	6.00
St. Regis Everbearing.....	.75	6.00

Cut out all old canes when bearing season is over, as a cane bears but once. A mulch should be applied the first fall.

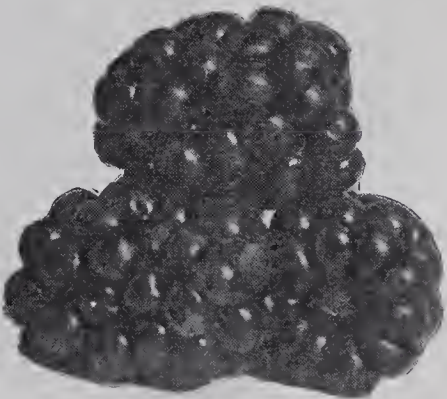
PLUM FARMER—A splendid black raspberry that has already proven itself one of the leading and most profitable varieties. The plants are very vigorous and have a silvery-blush appearance when ripened. The fruit is grayish-black, very firm, a good shipper, attractive and splendid flavor.

LATHAM—Yields twice as much as other red raspberries. A new red raspberry that was originated in Minnesota and acclaimed for its hardiness in that state. During the past few years its merits have spread with its planting throughout the middle west. Produces very strong, vigorous canes, very productive. Berries are large, of highest quality, ripen evenly and hold up well throughout the season.

ST. REGIS EVERBEARING—Earliest of all red raspberries, beginning to ripen from June 15th to 20th, and bears throughout the summer. Berries are of a bright crimson, large size and fine flavor. Very frequently bears the first year, which is unusual in the red varieties. Fruit is very firm, making it a good shipper, which, together with its remarkable productive quality, make it a very profitable sort. The canes are stocky, strong and good growers and the foliage is thick and does not scald nor sunburn. Stands drouth remarkably well. Has made good wherever tried.

CUMBERLAND—The most widely known black raspberry. Planted because of its productiveness and quality. Berries are extra large, fine and sweet. It is usually hardy.

We start shipping February 1st. By placing your order promptly upon receipt of this list, we can give you good co-operation.



Thornless Dewberries



Worden



Agawam



Campbell's Early



Niagara

Grapes

More Money Crops!

The grape is one of the most dependable of fruits. They are hardy, vigorous, and very productive—has never been a failure of the grape crop here—and they begin to bear heavy and abundant crops at an early age, usually the second or third year. I don't know of anything which will bring surer and larger returns on the investment than a grape vineyard of a few acres. Every garden should have a few grapevines. You always have room some place for a dozen or more. They take up little room, are quite ornamental on arbors or trellises, and produce good abundant crops even though neglected. Like anything else, grapevines respond quickly to care and attention and will handsomely repay you for the extra efforts you put forth. The earliest varieties of grape start ripening about the last of July in the South and the first of September in the North. The season extends over a period of four weeks in the South and about six weeks in the North.

Fortunate in having extra fertile soil in our nursery fields, we can grow a grapevine in one year which will equal the average two-year vine grown in the East and South. We don't wish to pat ourselves on the back as being such extraordinarily good growers, but we have the right kind of soil and a long growing season which does the work for us.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED

Heavy No. 1 Well-Rooted Vines of Selected Stock

2-year Plants	Each	12	100	1000
Concord.....	\$.10	\$.85	\$5.00	\$37.00
Worden.....	.12	1.00	7.00	55.00
Campbell's Early....	.15	1.50	8.50	70.00
Moore's Early.....	.15	1.50	8.50	75.00
Niagara.....	.15	1.50	9.00	80.00
Agawam.....	.15	1.50	9.00	80.00
Salem.....	.15	1.50	9.00	80.00
Caco.....	.30	3.00		

CAMPBELL'S EARLY—Bunch and berry better than the average black; of fine quality and keeps long after ripening. Ripens with Moore's Early, and we believe it to be a better grape.

MOORE'S EARLY—Bunch of medium size and compact. The berry is very large, black and of good quality. Bears regularly, but not as heavy as Worden. It is a good market grape on account of its earliness, ripening the last of July.

WORDEN—The best black grape we have found. The bunch is large, compact and ripens evenly. The berry is large, thin skin, and very fine flavor, rich, and very sweet. The vine is perfectly hardy, bears heavy and is very prolific. The fruit readily sells at double the Concord price.

CONCORD—The old, well-known black grape, being of good flavor and fair quality. The vine is hardy and bears heavy crops with regularity, ripening about the third week in August.

NIAGARA—We believe this to be the best white grape grown. The bunches are large and long. The quality is of the best. Very hardy, bears regular and abundant crops and proves profitable as a commercial variety here.

AGAWAM (Rogers' No. 15)—The most widely known of the Rogers' Hybrids. The bunches are large. The berry is large, rich and sweet. The vine is vigorous. The Agawam ripens after Concord and can be kept much longer and improves in flavor. Seems to prefer clay soil. Of the red grapes, it is the easiest grown and one of the most dependable. For home and market use.

SALEM—A rich, dark red, early grape of excellent flavor, as are all Rogers' Hybrids, ripening slightly before Concord. An excellent garden variety.

CACO—A vigorous, prolific grower. The Caco is a hybrid produced by hand pollination of the Catawba and Concord. It is a perfectly hardy grape, beautiful, large, wine-red. Extremely rich, sugary flavor. It is making good in all soils and sections, so that we can recommend it on the basis of performance. Ripens in advance of Concord. The vine is very strong, vigorous grower, healthy and prolific. The fruit sells in the open market at double the price of other varieties.

ORCHARDS

The land that will produce the best farm crops will also produce the best orchards. Your trees will not produce unless the soil and drainage conditions are right.

"Grow your own fruit" has become a popular slogan. And there is no excuse for failing to have a few trees bearing peaches or plums in every yard. They make splendid shade in the back yard and provide fruit that would have to be bought and usually at high prices.

Our fruit trees are cheap and easily raised as they have been properly cared for during their early growth.

A small assortment of fruit trees can find room on even a small lot, and will provide a continuous supply if the varieties are wisely chosen.

Dewberries

The Dewberry is a dwarf and trailing form of the blackberry. The fruit is highly prized as a market fruit owing to its large size and fine quality. Set the plants two feet apart in the row and cover in winter with coarse litter. Should be mulched in the spring to keep the fruit off the ground.

Selected No. 1 Strong, Healthy Plants

	12	100	1000
Thornless Dewberry.....	\$1.00	\$6.00	\$40.00
Lucretia.....	.70	3.00	25.00
Austin.....	.70	3.00	25.00

LUCRETIA—The best known and widely planted Dewberry. The fruit is large and of good quality, very sweet and of delicious flavor. The canes are very vigorous and productive. Ripens early.

AUSTIN—Similar to Lucretia, but not its equal in the North. Recommended for our southern Oklahoma and Texas trade. It originated in Texas.

THORNLESS—This Dewberry is absolutely thornless. The bush is very hardy and makes a vigorous growth. Although being a late introduction the Thornless Dewberry is of proven merit. It is a good bearer. The fruit is very large, jet-black, juicy, sweet and of very fine flavor.

Blackberries Pay

Unless you have a blackberry patch of your own you do not know the delicious flavor of fully ripe blackberries, since, even for local markets, our commercial gardeners must pick their berries before they are fully ripe. The home-cultivated varieties are much juicier and larger and better in quality. They are much more appreciated from the home garden for eating fresh, for canning and preserving. Blackberries are easily grown and bear some fruit the second year. You have room for at least two dozen plants in your garden.

For the commercial gardener there is nothing which will yield better profits and give handsome returns so quickly as will our blackberry plants. Blackberries make one of the best paying crops—five acres in blackberries will earn as much as 160 acres of wheat, with less than one-eighth the upkeep and labor. Try out at least part of an acre, or better still, an acre or more; plant in rows or "hill fashion." Plant between the tree rows in your orchard; make every foot of your land pay.

We offer you extra heavy well-rooted blackberry plants, which have been propagated from root cuttings of selected, healthy, vigorous plants. Our thrifty and vigorous plants will insure you quick growth and a berry crop 20 months after planting. There is a difference between our plants and the ordinary run of plants offered you by many nurserymen. You may pay a few cents more for Rogers' superior strain but by doing so you get the best and save considerable time—often as much as a season's growth. Oftentimes your neighbors, and some nurserymen will offer you run-down patch sucker plants for little or nothing. Leave them alone—they are worthless.

Selected No. 1 Root Cutting Plants

	12	100	1000
Early Harvest.....	\$.50	\$3.00	\$20.00
Mersereau.....	.75	4.00	35.00
Eldorado.....	1.00	5.00	40.00
Blower.....	1.00	5.00	40.00

Blackberries thrive in almost all soils, but produce best in a strong, deep loam that will retain moisture. Plant 2 to 4 feet apart in rows 8 feet apart. Clip off the points of growing canes at 2 to 3 feet; this will cause the plants to sustain the fruit more readily, increase the yield, and render picking easier.

EARLY HARVEST—This, along with Mersereau, is our favorite. The bush is perfectly hardy, cane stiff and upright. The fruit is of good size, long, and has very small seeds. The Early Harvest has never failed, despite our occasional dry seasons. In productiveness the Early Harvest is a surprise to everyone, the bushes being weighted to the ground with fruit. Set one-half of your acreage to this early variety.

MERSEREAU—Some nurserymen have a dewberry mixture in the plants which they are offering for Mersereau, which has hurt the reputation of this wonder blackberry. Our Mersereau are of the genuine strain, and we feel that for a late berry no variety is better. Our genuine Mersereau are, without a doubt, the blackberry of all blackberries. It is very large, jet-black, luscious and has all the qualities of an ideal berry. We have never seen any berry that promises so well. We have no hesitancy in recommending this one to all who intend planting blackberries.

BLOWER—Highly recommended. Large size, good flavor, jet-black; good shippers; hardy; prolific bearers. Does not winter-kill, and from all indications is a valuable kind.

Eldorado Blackberry

Hardy---Productive---Profitable Successfully Grown Everywhere

Every good quality possessed by other blackberries is emphasized in ELDORADO. A very heavy bearer with great, big, jet-black juicy berries.

Plants are so strong and vigorous they survive severest Northern winters without mulching. They are splendid shippers because the berries are so firm. Plant Eldorado generously—at least 50 for home gardens or several acres for commercial purposes. They are making big money for other growers; they will do the same for you.

For a Sure Quick Crop Use Eldorado Root Cutting Plants

For best results, plant ELDORADO ROOT CUTTINGS rather than sucker plants. The cuttings are better rooted and thrive better even under favorable conditions. Our ELDORADO ROOT CUTTINGS are from thrifty plants in full bearing and are especially adapted to home gardens, where strong growing plants and quick yields are wanted.

Send your order **at once** as our supply is limited.



Eldorado Blackberries



Houghton Gooseberries

Gooseberries

An exceedingly profitable fruit when properly handled. The market is never supplied here to any extent. Gooseberries can be gathered and marketed over a long season. Every home garden should have a dozen or so bushes, as you will find gooseberries are very easy to grow. The fruit is extremely desirable for many uses. Gooseberries require very little room and attention.

PRICE: Heavy two-year plants, all varieties, 20c each; \$2.00 per dozen.

HOUGHTON—The old standard variety; bush drooping, hardy and prolific.

DOWNING—Larger than the Houghton, roundish; light green, juicy, fine quality; bush more upright than Houghton.

CARRIE—This variety originated in Minnesota and has proven hardy and vigorous in nearly all sections. The plant makes an exceptionally strong growth and produces larger crops of berries than any other variety we offer. When fully ripe the berries are red. Quality good.

PEARL—The finest berry we have tasted; very large, round, juicy, extra quality. Two-year bushes of this grand new variety tried here were covered with berries which measured one inch in diameter.

Why buy weak, slim, light-weight plants and wait for years to obtain an effect when Rogers' bushy, thrifty, well-rooted stock costs very little, if any, more?

Asparagus

Asparagus is another delicacy that comes early from the vegetable garden. Like all very early vegetables, it costs quite a good deal; and yet a bed of asparagus in your garden will keep your table supplied and last for years. We handle two-year crown plants which will throw up sprouts for use the first year.

Martha Washington, Palmetto, or Con-	12	100	1000
over's Colossal.....	\$.40	\$2.50	\$12.00

PAPER SHELL PECANS—The demand for these nuts increases from year to year. The Pecan has, by means of selection, been made to produce the fine thin-shelled, large fruiting varieties. We recommend for your use the Stuart and Success thin-shelled varieties. Nice well-rooted trees, 2 to 3 feet, at \$1.50 each.

THOMAS GRAFTED BLACK WALNUT—New type of proven quality. Tree very rapid grower and easily transplanted. Will grow anywhere. The nuts are hard shelled, but the meat is similar to an English Walnut. Quality trees, 2 to 3 foot, \$1.50 each.

**High Quality
With Attractive Low
Prices for 1932**

Rogers' Rhubarb

Every family garden should support ten or more clumps of Rhubarb in heavily manured soil. Unfailing crops for many years to provide pies, fresh sauce, a canning supply, and cordial. Long, thick, brittle stalks surcharged with juice of refreshing flavor. Pink to carmen color; highly attractive to dessert dishes. \$1.00 per dozen; \$6.00 per hundred.

Rose Tree of China
(Prunus Triloba)

Blooms early in spring before leaves open. Double pink flowers with yellow centers cover the entire length of branches. Fine for cut flowers. Attractive foliage takes bright hues in autumn.

* * * SENT FREE WITH EARLY
ORDERS * * *

MAIL YOUR ORDER IN AT ONCE and secure this beautiful Rose Tree of China — the flower that is fast becoming popular. Your order must be for at least \$5.00 worth of stock.

**TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THIS FREE
OFFER NOW!**

The Winfield Nurseries

[illegible]



William F. Dreer
75c

Mme. Edouard Herriot
75c

White Cochet
60c

Alexander Hill Gray
65c

OUR 1932 ROSE COLLECTION

ALL BIG, HEAVY TWO-YEAR
FIELD-GROWN BUSHES

A \$2.75 Value For Only \$2.20

The Winfield Nurseries



Japan Blood Dwarf Peaches

This peach cannot be recommended too highly. It is of Japanese origin; the tree does not grow large. It is an exceedingly heavy bearer and it is necessary to thin the fruit at least half. The fruit is dark red and the flesh red, with occasionally light streaks clear to the pit. Juice is blood-red. Freestone. Exceedingly small pit. Flavor unsurpassed; rich, juicy, firm, and in fact the one good early peach in preference to anything we have ever seen. It is splendid for table use, canning and market. Brings double the price of the ordinary early peach. Its fine flavor, firm flesh and beautiful color make a favorite wherever known. Tree bears very early; frequently a few peaches the first year; good crop the second year. Fruit ripens the last of June or first of July. It is unexcelled for any kind of use; hardy, heavy bearer, and in fact the very best early peach we ever saw. No orchard complete without a few Japan Blood Dwarf, and though they cost a little more they are well worth it. Plant it without fail.

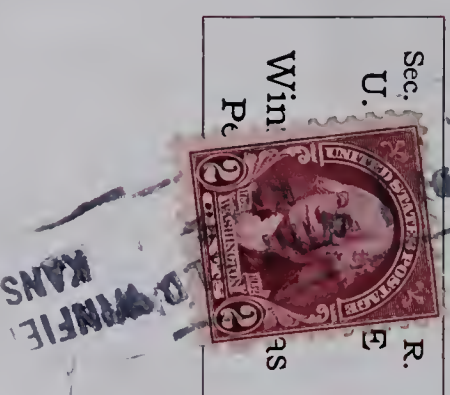
FOR PRICES, SEE PAGE 24

The Winfield Nurseries

Thos. Rogers & Sons

WINFIELD • KANSAS

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

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BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY
Horticultural Crops and Diseases

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